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THREE GARDNER BROS., great musical comedians; Willie, darktown's finest artists; MORIE, the tourist juggler; sweet singer, MAE CRESSY; FOUR O'LEARYS, acrobatic clowns; WILL M. CRESSY and BLANCHE DAYNE, great character actors in "Grasping an Opportunity." MELVILLE and STETSON, cleverest of artists; THE BIOGRAPH, with new views.
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LOS ANGELES THEATER—C. M. WOOD and J. LESSERS.
TODAY—MATINEE AT 2:40 P.M.—"FAUST."
Lambard Grand Italian Opera Company.
TONIGHT—"BARBER OF SEVILLE." Signorina Repetto as Rosina, Signorina Uberti as Berta, Signor Russo as Almaviva, Signor Ferrari as Figaro, Signor Bergami as Bartolo, Signor Travaglini as Basilio, Signor Vizzardi as Figaro.
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SAN DIEGO AND CORONADO BEACH \$3 Excursion
A Charming Trip via Capistrano Missions.
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Band—24 pieces.
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Through Pasadena, Monrovia, Baldwin's Ranch, North Pomona, North Ontario, Colton, Orange, Fullerton, Anaheim.

TICKETS GOOD TO STOP OVER AT ANY POINT ALONG THE ROUTE.

Tickets good going one way, return another. See a new country every mile. See about it at Santa Fe Office, Second and Spring Streets.



Excursion JULY 11 TO 25

Round Trip \$2.75

Each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during July, in addition to the regular train service, the Santa Fe will run a special express, taking in Redlands, Riverside and the Scenic of Santa Ana Canyon.

Leave Los Angeles.....9:00 a.m.
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Arrive Redlands.....10:15 a.m.
Leave Redlands.....11:15 a.m.
Arrive Riverside.....12:15 p.m.
Leave Riverside.....1:15 p.m.
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Giving two hours stop at Redlands and Riverside for drives and sight-seeing.

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MONDAY, JULY 24. \$3.35 Round Trip.

A day among the Orange, Olive, Apricot and Peach Orchards. Free Carriage Ride and Free Fruit. A stop will also be made at Riverside for a drive down Magnolia Avenue. Train leaves Santa Fe Station 8 a.m. Returning, arrives Los Angeles at 8 p.m. Tickets and particulars at 103 South Broadway.

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Arcadia Hotel. Finest Beach. Warm Plunge.

Surf Bathing. You can go every 30 minutes, come back every 30 minutes, Every Day. Saturday and Sunday cars go and come every 15 minutes, and every car goes through to Santa Monica.

Last car leaves Los Angeles 11:30 p.m.

Last car leaves Santa Monica 10:45 p.m.

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Each and Every Day for Month of July

\$2.00 Entire Trip Los Angeles

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Summer days in the mountains among the giant pines, cool and refreshing, and the grandest ride on earth. Hotels "ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE" and "YE ALPINE TAVERN"—Strictly first-class and special low rates. World's Fair Search Light and Large Telescope, operated each evening "FREE." Pasadena electric cars connecting with Mount Lowe Ry., leave 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10 a.m., 1:45, 5 p.m.; returning arrive 9:30, 11:30 a.m., 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 10:45 p.m. Tickets and full information. Office, 214 South Spring St. Tel. Main 960.

[THE GRIM REAPER.]

WHERE IS HE?

Bob Ingersoll Quits This Earthly Sphere.

Death Came for Him at His Dobbs Ferry Home.

Took the Genial Agnostic from His Wife's Presence.

Questioned as to How He Felt He Replied, "Oh, Better"—These Were His Last Words—Heart-disease Killed Him.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, July 21.—Col. Robert Ingersoll died at his home, Walston-Hudson, near Dobbs Ferry, today. His death was sudden and unexpected, and resulted from the heart disease from which he had suffered since 1896. In that year, during the Republican National Convention, he was taken ill and had to return home. He never fully recovered from the attack of heart disease, and was under the care of physicians constantly.

For the last three days Col. Ingersoll



ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

soil has not been feeling well. Last night he was in better health, and spent a portion of the evening playing billiards with Walston H. Brown, his son-in-law, and C. P. Farrell, his brother-in-law and private secretary. He seemed to be in better health and spirits when he retired than he had been for several days.

This morning he rose at the usual time and joined the family at breakfast. He then said he had spent a bad night, but felt better. He had been suffering from abdominal pains and tightness about the chest. He did not think his condition at all dangerous. After breakfast he telephoned to Dr. Smith, his physician, who is at Bell Haven, and told him of his experience during the night. Dr. Smith told him, he said, to continue the use of nitro-glycerine and that he would see him during the day. Col. Ingersoll spent the morning swinging in a hammock, and sitting on the veranda with his family. He said he was better and had no pain. At 12:30 o'clock he started to go upstairs.

On reaching the head of the stairs Col. Ingersoll turned into his wife's room. Mrs. Ingersoll was there. Together they discussed what they would have for luncheon, and Col. Ingersoll said he had better not eat much, owing to the trouble with his stomach. He seemed in good spirits then. After talking for a few minutes Col. Ingersoll crossed the room and sat down in a rocking-chair. He leaned his head upon his hand, which rested on the back of the chair. Mrs. Ingersoll asked him how he was feeling, and he replied "Oh, better."

These were his last words. A second after they were uttered he was dead. The only sign noticed by Mrs. Ingersoll was that the whites of his eyes suddenly showed. There was not even a sigh or a groan as death came. Doctors were hastily called, but their verdict was that death had come instantly.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it will probably take place Monday at the house, and the interment will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown. Those present in the house at the time of death were his daughter, Miss Maude Ingersoll; his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Brown; Mr. Brown, Mrs. D. W. Parker, mother of Mrs. Ingersoll, and Mrs. C. F. Farrell and daughter, Mrs. Ingersoll was the only person in the room with him when he died. Death came to him in the form he had recently expressed a desire that it should. He often, in old times, said he wished to die slowly, with a full consciousness, so he might tell those around him how he felt. Recently he experienced a change of mind and desired to die painlessly and without warning.

Sketch of His Life.

Robert Green Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. J., August 11, 1833. His father was a Congregational clergyman of such broad views as frequently to cause dissension between himself and his parish. The son's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois, where the family removed in 1843. After studying law he opened an office in Shawneetown, Ill., with his brother Eben, who was subsequently a member of Congress. Both engaged in politics, but the surroundings were uncongenial and in 1857 they removed to Peoria. In 1860 Robert G. Ingersoll was Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1862 he became colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and was taken prisoner, but was exchanged. A year and a half later he united with the Republican party. In 1866 he was appointed Attorney-General for Illinois. At the National Republican Convention of 1876 he proposed the name of James G. Blaine for the Presidential nomination in a speech that attracted much attention. From that time his services as a campaign orator were in demand throughout the country. In 1877 he refused the post of Minister to Germany. During his legal career he took part in numerous noted lawsuits in all parts of the country, and was counsel for the so-called star-route conspirators, whose trial ended in acquittal in 1883. His fee from ex-Senator Dorsey awakened much interest among the members of the bar, as it amounted to the enormous sum of \$100,000.

His books and speeches against the Christian religion caused him to become well known. Among his published works are the following: "The Gods," (Washington, 1879); "Ghosts" (1879); "Mistakes of Moses" (1879); "Lectures Complete" (1883); "Prose, Poems and Selections" (1884); a large number of minor works; introductory chapters for two books entitled "Modern Thinkers" (Chicago, 1881), and the "Brain and Bible" (Cincinnati, 1892) and various other literary products.

One of the finest utterances ever delivered by Col. Ingersoll was contained in his "Thanksgiving Sermon" at the Auditorium in Chicago, November 25, 1897. The sermon may be said to have had for its text these words, from the body of the address itself: "I thank the heroes—the apostles or reason, the disciples of truth, the soldiers of freedom—the heroes who held high the holy torch and filled the world with light." Col. Ingersoll, in the course of his address said:

"It is a long road from the savage to the scientist—from a den to a mansion—from leaves to clothes—from a flickering rush to the arc light—from a hammer of stone to the modern mill—long distance from the pipe of Pan to the violin—to the orchestra—from a floating log to the steamship—from a rickety old horse to a fleet of automobiles—from a crooked stick to a plow—from a spinning wheel to a spinning jenny—from a hand loom to a factory—the distance from a simple fair form and wondrous flowers beyond Arachne's utmost dream—from a few hieroglyphics on the skins of beasts to those of steel—a distance from the messenger traveling on foot to the electric spark—from knives and tools of stone to those of steel—a distance from sand to telescopes—from echo to the phonograph—the phonograph that buries in indented lines and dots the sound of living speech, and then gives back to life the very words and voices of the dead—a long way from the trumpet to the telephone, the telephone that transmits speech as swift as thought, and drops the words, perfect as minted coins, in hissing ears—a long way from a fallen tree to the suspension bridge—from dried sinews of beasts to the cables of steel—from the oar to the propeller—from the sailing ship to the steamship—from the catapult to the cannon—a long distance from revenge to law—from the club to the Legislature—from slavery to freedom—from ignorance to fact—from fear to reason—and yet, this distance has been traveled by the human race."

Continuing, he said: "For the blessings we ought to be grateful. Our hearts should blossom with thankfulness."

Pensions for Californians.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Pensions were granted to Californians today, as follows: Original John Dixon, San Francisco, \$6; Increase, Henry W. Goetz, Nestor, \$10; Lorenzo D. Sinton, Pasadena, \$6 to \$10.

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.]—G. W. King and J. A. Hunter are at the Park Avenue; J. P. Trafton and wife at the Plaza.

[WAR SECRETARYSHIP.]

PUTTING IT OFF

Alger Changes His Day of Departure.

Will Remain in the Department Until August First.

Cabinet Goes Over the List of Available Names.

President McKinley Said to Prefer Root While New York Wants Greene—Potato Pingree Pours Forth His Little Soul.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Alger has abandoned the intention he entertained of quitting as soon as Mr. McKeljohn arrived, and has concluded to discharge all of the duties as Secretary of War until the date set for his resignation, August 1.

CABINET DISCUSSES NAMES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, July 21.—There was nothing to indicate at the Cabinet meeting, today, that a change was imminent in the President's official family. Secretary Alger was present, and brought with him a considerable amount of business from the War Department which was thoroughly discussed. It related to matters of administration in Cuba, and to some arrangements being made for the organization of troops intended for the Philippines. The proceedings were thoroughly routine in character.

The question of Gen. Alger's successor was not mentioned until after he had left the conference chamber. Then for half an hour those who remained behind with the President discussed informally the names of those who had been under consideration for the vacancy. These included Elihu Root, Ambassador Porter, Gov. Roosevelt, Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis and Gen. Francis V. Greene. After canvassing the names with singular unanimity all the members of the Cabinet agreed with the President that the man preeminently fitted for this responsible position was Mr. Root, and there is no doubt that the President has made up his mind to tender him the portfolio, but that no formal tender had been made up to the time the Cabinet adjourned, at 1:30 p. m., can be positively asserted.

GREENE OR ROOT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, July 21.—Up to noon today, the best information obtainable at the White House was to the effect that the President had not up to that time formally tendered the war portfolio to anyone. That New York is to have the vacancy in the Cabinet

[THE PHILIPPINES.]

HAND TO HAND.

Fighting Was Fierce in Negros Island.

Americans Used Bayonets and Clubbed Rifles.

Brigands Terribly Whipped by Capt. Byrne's Men.

Press Correspondents Who Sent the Round Robin Characterized as Would-be Martyrs—The Indiana Brings Home Sick Soldiers.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Manila cable, timed 6:20 p.m., says that thieves have been practically the sole cause of the recent trouble in the Island of Negros. They haunted the mountains, which are difficult of access, and would thence swoop down on villages and haciendas to pillage, burn and murder.

The attack made upon them by a battalion of the Sixth Infantry under Capt. Bernard Byrne was a complete success and surprise, and the brigands were terribly whipped in spite of their courageous defenses.

There was much fighting at close quarters, and our men used bayonets and clubbed rifles on the natives. By actual count, 115 natives were killed, while many others were wounded.

The typhoon has finally ended. The rainfall thus far in July has been more than 42 inches. The mean annual precipitation is 55 inches.

OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

"MANILA, July 21.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Capt. B. A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, with seventy men, surprised united robber bands, Negros, numbering 450. Killed 115, wounded many; captured few rifles and revolvers, many hand weapons, large quantity stock. Fighting at close distance. Byrne's loss, one killed, one wounded, names not given. This action very beneficial for quiet of Negros."

(Signed) "OTIS."

MILES OF FLOOD.

Garrisons of Imus and Bacoor Cut Off from Manila.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MANILA, July 21, 5:40 p.m.—[By Manila Cable.] The unprecedented rains of the last week have convinced observers here that military operations on a large scale, with advances covering many miles, will be impossible for a long time. Many miles of the country are flooded to a depth of three or four feet.

The Parañaque bridge, which was considered impregnable, has been swept away, cutting off temporarily the garrisons of Imus and Bacoor from communication with Manila. In the circumstances it would be impossible to move wagon-trains, as the trails have become doubtful. Pack-mules will be utilized, if it should be impossible for soldiers to make marches. The officials will have their hands full for some time in arranging for the departure of volunteers and in settling the regulars who are replacing them.

WOULD-BE MARTYRS.

Gen. Otis Replies to the Press Correspondents' Round Robin.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, July 21.—The War Department has issued a statement quoting certain dispatches from Gen. Otis, in answer to the press correspondents' "round robin." The text of the statement is as follows:

"Gen. Otis, in a dispatch under date of July 20, says that the press correspondents demand permission to cable that official reports sent misrepresented conditions. This was denied. They then demanded the privilege to send without reservation facts found by them, and their opinion. This was granted, if public interests were not imperiled. The answer was not satisfactory, and they therefore sent by mail to Hongkong. Gen. Otis says he is not conscious of sending misrepresentations, but thinks that his dispatches at times have been too conservative."

"The press affair appeared to be a threat. When correspondents were asked to state wherein Gen. Otis's dispatches were misleading, they offered nothing tangible except that their conclusions were unwarranted. When told that they were disregarding military authority, it was apparent that they courted martyrdom, which it was unwise to give them."

In a later dispatch Gen. Otis says that the charges made by the press correspondents are untrue. He adds that the most harmonious relations exist between the army and the navy. He gives the following extract from a letter just received from a leading Filipino at Tarlac, which is the center of the main insurgent army:

"For some days have been trying to leave this band of thieves. Watched so closely, impossible to leave. A great many of the people here long for American troops to advance, for every one is desperate with so much suffering committed by Aguinaldo's army."

Capt. Barker of the navy, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the fleet, in sending the report of the commander of the Yorktown to the Navy Department, makes this indorsement: "I am pleased to note the cordial cooperation of the army and navy."

As bearing upon the statement of

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[INDEX TO THE NEWS BUDGET:—Volume: Fresh A. P. Night Report and exclusive Times specials received by wire since dark last night, about 14 columns. Financial and Commercial, about 4 columns. Day Report (not so fresh) about 9 columns. Aggregate, 27 columns. The Index (for both telegraphic and local news) refers to general classification, subject and page.]

The City—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Indian Institute's proceedings... Gasoline stove fire destroys a house... Tenants at Redondo... Coursing case trial hangs fire... Pomeroy-Hooker case decision an empty victory for defendants... Franchise arguments to be heard today... Public market controversy hearing continued two weeks... Applications for lower assessments to be taken up today... Outfall sewer inspected... Albany street improvement contractor released... Forestry delegates visit the parks... Another water suit against the city... Judge Shaw holds that the Vrooman Act is constitutional, and Main street paving assessments must be paid... Over a million dollars involved in a divorce suit... New bicycle ordinance ready for the Council's action... Wheelmen must carry bells... Barney's story about San Roque contradicted... Mrs. Wait lectures on California wine-making... Curious chain of circumstances about the robbery of a Swede... Accident victim said to have used another's name... Slight earthquake felt.

Pacific Coast—Page 3.

Hawaii blown up—Startling theory of Australia's officers... Los Angeles loses by Supreme Court decision... Sick soldiers arrive at San Francisco... Fairhaven race war... Guatemalan political troubles explained... Laborer roasted to death at Northport, Wash. Central American treasure arrives at San Francisco... Christian Church Convention at Santa Cruz.

Financial and Commercial—Page 14.

General eastern markets... California fruit in the East... San Francisco quotations... Local markets... Dun's weekly review... Bradstreet's review... Treasury statement.

Southern California—Page 15.

Pasadena opera-house to be transformed into a museum... San Bernardino to have light artesian... Riverside miner's mental condition disputed. Kick about sardines at Redondo. Better fire protection to be provided in Santa Ana... Sacramento crank's demand upon Orange county Board of Supervisors... Cloud attributed to Rainmaker Hughes's work seen from Azusa... Many arrivals at Santa Catalina Island... Bench show at Santa Barbara... School exhibit at Pasadena. Chautauqua Assembly at Long Beach. Anaheim man dies of laughing at his wife's jokes... Fullerton man early killed by a bar-barrel... Tick-infested cattle refused admission from Mexico. San Diego man drowned in the surf. Gun Club's shoot at Pomona.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Hand-to-hand fighting in Negros Island and was fierce... San Francisco wins in struggle for next Epworth League Convention... Rossett arrested at New York... Col. Robert Ingersoll dead... Death in a fire at Valcan, Colo... Five men lynched at Tallulah, Iowa... Dewey sues for prize money... Wholesale grocers of Chicago buck the sugar trust... Gold is growing in the United States... Treasury... Japan's intention known in Washington... Gen. Anderson misquoted... Lawlessness at Cleveland... Big campaign fund wanted by Democrats.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4.

This is the day for American athletes to meet English rivals... Britishers blown up by explosion on a torpedo-boat destroyer at London... Sailors fond of Dewey... No chance of war between England and the Transvaal. Miles of flood at Manila.

the operations of the navy had been minimized, it may be stated that Gen. Otis has repeatedly recognized the work of the navy, as, for example, in his dispatch of June 15 last, in which he says: "The navy has greatly on the shore of bay, landing forces occasionally," and again under date of July 9, "The army and the navy are in hearty accord, and the best of feeling prevails."

SICK SOLDIERS ARRIVE.

Transport Indiana Home from Manila With Officers and Men.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The United States transport Indiana arrived today from Manila, the journey occupying thirty-two days. The vessel was sent to quarantine. The Indiana has 358 sick soldiers on board and a number of Red Cross nurses. The sick soldiers were taken from the various regiments, and a great many of them are suffering from wounds received in battle. After the work of examining the vessel has been finished by the quarantine officers the sick soldiers will be removed to the newly finished hospital at the Presidio.

Private Edward Crawford, Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, jumped overboard yesterday while the ship was on the coast of the Philippines was that of Maj. Diggle of Minnesota.

The following names were on board: Col. A. T. Smith, Thirtieth United States Infantry, retired; Maj. O. L. Parker, Twenty-second Infantry; Maj. C. O. Oyster, Fourth Infantry; Capt. T. M. Foote, First Colorado; Capt. Stephen O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. W. Van Patent, assistant surgeon, First Nebraska; Capt. J. C. Palmer, First Nebraska; Capt. M. L. Hersey, quartermaster, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. Maracang, First Nebraska; Second Lieut. J. H. Montana, and Assistant Surgeon David Wolf.

LOS ANGELES MEN.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dunbar S. Warfield of Los Angeles, a member of the California Heavy Artillery, was the only man on board who was seriously ill. His trouble is pneumonia. F. E. Amador, Battery H, and G. Small of Battery K, also of Los Angeles, were among those who returned.

FILIPINOS ON BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—After the quarantine officers had satisfied themselves that there was no infectious disease on the Indiana, she was anchored off the Harrison-street wharf. The steamer has on board a party of Filipino men and women for the Omaha and other eastern exhibitions, but it is possible that they may not be allowed to land. The crew of the Indiana is mostly composed of Filipinos, among them being two graduates of the Manila University.

Among those who returned on the Indiana was Dr. Day Walt of San Francisco. According to him, a Filipino, wounded in battle, is insensitive to pain. One man had his eye torn out by a bullet and his jaw shattered. When the wound was dressed he tore the bandages off, and two or three days later was broken down, as though there was no gaping wound in his head. The doctor cites other similar cases.

A bandit of the name of Ris is giving the soldiers at Iloilo a great deal of trouble. He scours the country and murders all who will not assist him. Six native policemen were sent to encounter him. Five of them were brutally murdered, and one returned nearly dead. The California boys made a forced march of twenty-five miles, hoping to capture the bandit, but he escaped and was still carrying on his depredations when the Indiana sailed. Sergt. Jones of the Tennessee regiment is credited with one of the most daring exploits of the war. He captured a Filipino flag by making a solitary charge on a band of twenty men, who thought he had a larger force behind him.

GEN. ANDERSON MISQUOTED.

The Lakes Commander Agita Denies Criticisms of Gen. Otis.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Gen. T. M. Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, who was quoted yesterday as saying if he had not been held back, he would have finished the Filipino war with his own division, stated that he had been misquoted. Gen. Anderson made the following statement:

"I said my division or Lawton's could have defeated the organized forces, but no one could tell how long predatory warfare would last. I said that a division commander, whose business it was to fight, did not take the same view as a governor-general, restrained by political and diplomatic considerations. The term politics was not used in a party sense."

THE CAROLINES PEACEFUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The steamer Australia arrived today from Honolulu, and brings news from the Caroline Islands, which arrived by Capt. Joseph A. Johnson, commanding the sailing ship, which was on a mission to the island of Ruk, one of the larger of the Caroline group. Capt. Johnson said that the islands were well received by the residents of the islands, and says there was no uprising against the Spanish under the war.

GEN. EAGAN RETURNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Gen. C. P. Eagan arrived today from Honolulu. He declined to be interviewed, or state whether he would remain here or go to Washington.

MULES FOR MANILA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Quartermaster's Department, in issuing orders for the purchase of about 2500 horses and mules, which will be necessary together with cavalry horses already in the service, to meet the demands of Gen. Otis in the Philippines, has directed that the purchases, other things being equal, be made as close as possible to Seattle, the point of embarkation. The quota will be distributed, however, over all the army departments, except those of the East and Gulf. The purchases will be made by regular army officers and veterinarians and not by the contract system. It is not intended to purchase any Texas ponies, only large, well broken cavalry horses being desired.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Capt. Lockett Selected to Command a Proposed Regiment.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Washington special says Capt. James Lockett of the Fourth Cavalry has been selected to command a regiment of volunteers which will soon be raised. The regiment will probably be known as the Eleventh Cavalry, U.S.V. The idea of forming the regiment was suggested by Gen. Otis, who telegraphed that he could get men for it from among the discharged volunteers in the Philippines. The President's approval of Gen. Otis's request was made yesterday. Gen. Otis will secure the nucleus

of the organization, and the ranks will be filled by men recruited in the United States. Assurance have been received at the War Department that a thousand men, including several hundred of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, can be secured in this country.

Orders were issued by the War Department today, preparatory to the moving to San Francisco of eight troops of the Third Cavalry, which are to be sent to the Philippines. Several troop commanders were informed by telegraph that the commands must be ready to proceed to San Francisco at short notice, in order that they might sail thence in three weeks or a month.

All of the four troops of the Third Regiment now in Virginia will not be kept there to compose the home station. The troops will be sent to the Philippines and their places will be taken by an equal number of troops from other stations of the Third Regiment.

A STRONG FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

CHICAGO, July 21.—A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says it has been determined to place a large force of cavalry at the command of Gen. Otis, as troops of this character can be used with great effect. Besides the eight troops of the Third Cavalry or more, a considerable force will be sent to reinforce Gen. Otis. He will have about 6000 cavalry in all, and by the time the troops from Cuba and Porto Rico reach the Philippines, about 50,000 men will be in the field.

HEART SET ON IT.

Col. Jack Hayes Wants to Capture Aguinaldo With Cavalry.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Col. Jack Hayes of the Fourth Cavalry, who arrived here from Havana yesterday, hurried away to Washington today to prepare at once for his trip to the Philippines. The grizzled old cavalryman, who has seen his share of Indian fighting when there was an American frontier, has ambitions. He would like to capture Aguinaldo with his troops. A friend of his tells of his desire.

"There is just one thing that Jack Hayes has set his heart upon in the coming campaign in the Philippines. That is the capture of Aguinaldo. He even dreams about it, and while he says little about it, except to his most intimate friends, it is known that this is his chief reason for desiring to participate in the cavalry operations in the Philippines."

DATES OF SAILING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The sailing of the transport Tanager has been postponed until Sunday, owing to delay in the arrival of troops from the East. The Ohio and Newport will be ready to sail next Tuesday with reinforcements, and the Tanager will sail on the nineteenth of the month.

DEWEY AT TRIESTE.

Official Calls and Banquets Occupy His Time.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

TRIESTE, July 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Capt. Lambertson and Flag Lieut. Brumby of the United States cruiser Olympia, landed here today to return to the United States. The admiral will be officially upon the Governor, Count Goss, who yesterday returned from a tour of inspection of the provinces. The American officers also called upon the Mayor of Trieste.

United States Minister Addison C. Harris will give a banquet tonight at the Hotel de Ville in honor of Admiral Dewey. The guests will be limited to thirty-five, and will include officers of the cruiser Olympia, members of the United States Legation, and consuls in Austria-Hungary. The affair will be strictly private.

Admiral Dewey will give a return banquet tomorrow on board his flagship, the Olympia. Minister Harris will return to Vienna tomorrow.

AMERICAN ARRANGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey: "TRIESTE, July 21.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Proposed arrangements, reception and presentation in Washington, approved by President and Secretary, are entirely agreeable to me."

Nothing is known at the Navy Department of any intention on the part of Admiral Dewey to change the plans he has already framed as to his movements in Europe, and the date of his arrival in America. Secretary Long still expects that that date will be some time in October, but the report that he will be in the Philippines on the Olympia and returning to the United States on a mail steamship is discredited at the Navy Department.

Some of the members of the diplomatic body have unofficially attracted the attention of some of the officers of the Navy Department to the peculiar position that will be occupied by the reception of the New York reception committee. That committee, they assert, has addressed notes to all foreign governments, inviting them to send one or more naval vessels to participate in the reception of Admiral Dewey upon his arrival at New York.

According to the strict rules of international intercourse, it is said, the foreign governments cannot properly take cognizance of any invitation addressed directly to them by a municipality, or as in this case, a purely local committee. As some of the governments invited would like to accept the invitation, they are somewhat embarrassed under these conditions. It is believed will be obliged to await some action by the Department of State in the matter.

"DEWEY DID IT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

TRIESTE, July 21.—At the banquet this evening, after the toast to President McKinley had been drunk, Mr. Harris proposed the health of Admiral Dewey, who in reply said simply: "I thank you sincerely and drink to your good health."

Congressman Poos of Illinois responded to the toast, "The American Navy." Mr. Harris then proposed "The Captain and Crew of the Olympia," and requested Admiral Dewey to relate something of the battle of Manila. The admiral replied: "I only know that having asked the steward for something to drink, he gave me lukewarm, weak coffee, which made me feel quite sick, but my flag-leu-

tenant kept the record, and I invite him to speak."

Finley Brumby said: "I was a midshipman under Admiral Dewey, and he taught me not to talk, so I will only say Dewey did it."

Admiral Dewey rose again and said: "You ask me about the guns and the superiority of our firing. We fired ten shots a minute with our six-inch guns against three shots a minute. I found at Manila no more neutral flag than the Austrian."

SAILORS FOND OF DEWEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, July 21.—Extraordinary stories regarding Admiral Dewey, and his crew. One of the papers says that, although the crew of the Olympia is a motley collection of English, American, Italian, Austrian, French and even Chinese sailors, all are as fond of Admiral Dewey as if they had served a lifetime under him.

Another newspaper article declares that the report that the Austrian government has forbidden any official greeting of Admiral Dewey, out of consideration for the feelings of Spain, is untrue.

SUES FOR PRIZE MONEY.

Admiral Dewey Brings Action in District of Columbia.

(A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Admiral Dewey has filed suit, as a libellant, in the District Court in the District of Columbia to recover the prize money due him and the officers of his fleet. Upon the ships and equipment which have already been appraised and inventoried by the Board of Appraisers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Dewey demands \$325,141, and in addition, the amount due upon the three cruises sunk in the engagement, but subsequently raised, and upon which he places a value of \$425,000. These vessels have never yet been appraised. Hon. Hilary Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy, appears as the chief counsel for Dewey.

The number of men engaged aboard the American vessels during the battle was 1396, and while Dewey declares that he is unable to give the exact number of men engaged on the Spanish side, he asserts that the number was far in excess of those under his own command.

All the property recovered as a result of the battle is in the possession of the United States, with the exception of that which has been consumed. Several days ago Admiral Dewey filed for petition for a writ of habeas corpus growing out of the battle of Manila Bay, and this, with many others filed before the Navy Department, is now before the United States Court of Claims for judicial determination.

[FRANCE]

PLOTS AGAINST DREYFUS

Disclosures of Treatment on Devil's Island.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

Paris, July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Paris cable says the French press continues the publication of the alleged particulars of the treatment of Dreyfus during his confinement on Devil's Island. Upon one occasion, it is declared, Commander Verillon, with the connivance of the administration, organized a rescue, hoping that the warden would kill Dreyfus if he attempted to seize the chance to escape.

GERMANY NOT CONCERNED.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

BERLIN, July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Cologne Gazette energetically opposes the idea that there can be any revelation of the Dreyfus case to Germany. France, the Gazette declares, can publish all documents connected with the case so far as Germany is concerned.

BUCKING THE TRUST.

Wholesale Grocers Want to Control Prices on Sugar.

(A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.)

CHICAGO, June 21.—The factor plan in the distribution of refined sugar, that is, on terms dictated by the sugar trust, is in jeopardy and may be dissolved at any time. A meeting of wholesale grocers and jobbers, heretofore interested in furthering the plans of the American Sugar Refining company, was held at the Commercial Exchange and the trade situation, as affecting sugar, was discussed. Among the members present were: R. L. Murdoch & Co., Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Sprague, Warner & Co., and the Western & Central Chicago, William Kothe, Indianapolis; Ira Smith, Milwaukee; James H. Edgar, Detroit; Charles J. Ott and F. C. Jones of Peoria.

The thing sought to be accomplished was either ways and means of putting a stop to the present demoralization in the trade or the abandonment of the factor and the substitution of what is known as the equality plan, under the operations of which a jobber regulates his own prices.

The prices of sugar have advanced several months ago, when jobbers showed a disposition to break away from the thralldom of the trust. The bars were set by Henry Hater, secretary of the testimony. Western grocers then decided to get together and agree to work uniformly on some plan satisfactory to all the jobbing interests.

Insurance Companies Must Pay.

JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.), July 21.—It is held here now by the State legal department that the ousted insurance companies must pay the full \$1000 each, whether they pay within the thirty days allowed by the court, when the law is to be suspended. Gen. Jeffers is authorized for the statement that the judgment of the court stands against the companies, and if any of them do not pay within the thirty days they will be compelled to pay the judgment, and will not be allowed to do business in the State. He says the judgment stands the same as that for costs, and may be paid.

Arizona Mine Deal.

TUCSON (Ariz.), July 21.—The consolidated National Bank today paid to Tucson, Ariz., the \$100,000 purchase price for a group of copper mines in the Silver Bell district, thirty miles west of Tucson.

BIG CAMPAIGN FUND.

(POLITICAL.)

TWO MILLION DOLLARS IS WANTED BY DEMOCRATS.

National Committee Kept Up to Striking Pitch by Hon. Urey Woodson of the State of Kentucky.

Hon. Woodson Believes in "Horse-sense Argument and Moral Suasion With a Club" in Making Collections.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CHICAGO, July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Democratic National Committee has set its mark for the 1900 campaign fund at \$2,000,000. It may have to be satisfied with \$1,000,000 or less, but on the "aim-high" principle, especially when the shooting is in progress, it will set its mark at \$2,000,000. The intentions of the committee have been thus keyed up by the address of Urey Woodson, national committeeman from Kentucky, on the method that he has adopted at home. Woodson has a record of raising \$15,000 in less than thirty days, working only during his spare time. The committee then could raise \$100,000 in Kentucky for the 1900 war chest.

Woodson recommends a combination of personal appeal to the people on patriotic grounds, "horse-sense argument and moral suasion with a club." He has tried the prescription. In Kentucky his practice has been to notify a small coterie of prominent Democrats in a given town that he would like to meet them at a local hotel on a certain day. He gets them into the room, locks the door and "goes at 'em, hammer and tongs." He tells them that the Democratic party cannot get campaign funds any more from corporations or big interests, and that it must look to the people for its money.

The logic of the circumstances, he explains, demands that men who will be looking for patronage favors, should be repaid with legislative favors, and that it must look to the people for its money. The logic of the circumstances, he explains, demands that men who will be looking for patronage favors, should be repaid with legislative favors, and that it must look to the people for its money.

Woodson told the committee that he had never known this method to fail. The National Committee likes the plan, and each committeeman is a committee of one to continue it. This and other methods will also be used through the Ways and Means Committee to get \$2,000,000.

Bryan and Altgeld have parted company, according to the Nebraska man's view, expressed several times today, he paid all his debts to Altgeld Thursday night when he went to the Auditorium. Bryan has not minced words in telling his friends that he felt keenly and resented the embarrassing position into which Altgeld trapped him by getting his consent to speak at the Auditorium on the pretense that it was a "harmony" meeting, to be presided over by Mayor Harrison.

BRYAN ON THE CANAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

CHICAGO, July 21.—Only nine out of the Democratic national committeemen who, after yesterday's meeting here, were invited to the banquet by the city of Chicago, and the invitation and board the special train today. W. J. Bryan was one of the party.

MAUMEE BAY COLONY.

Joseph A. Johnson of California Interested in a New Project.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SPRINGFIELD (O.), July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] All indications point to the establishment of a new colony to be established on the Maumee Bay shore of this State, near Lake Erie. There are now in this State two gentlemen who have been connected with such movements and projects for some time. One of them, James S. Ingalls, is president of a colony near Seattle, Wash., while the other, Joseph A. Johnson, is a California philanthropist, who owns large mining interests in his native State and in Klondike.

For six months Johnson has been working for the establishment of a colony in this section. In the proposed colony here the men comprising it will work for the common interest. President Ingalls, who manages affairs, will receive no more for his services than do men who chop wood, dig trenches or hoe corn. As a result of this the competitive system is done away with and the consumer is thus enabled to purchase what he needs at the actual cost of production.

GULF RATE WAR.

Railroad Presidents Hold an Important Conference at Chicago.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CHICAGO, July 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There was an important conference in the Atchison headquarters today between E. P. Ripley and other western railroad presidents and Receiver Fordyce of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad regarding the Gulf rate war. After two hours' session the committee adjourned until Wednesday without taking any action. Several propositions were made, but none were acceptable to the Gulf routes.

Officials say they expect to reach an understanding next week, though it is very doubtful. Meantime the rate war is spreading and the differential issue is becoming more complicated. Rates to interior points are almost hopelessly demoralized. The Gulf routes will not agree to any proposition that questions their right to do business into interior, and the Southern Pacific is very arbitrary in its position.

Fifteen-year-old Boy Shot.

STOCKTON, July 21.—Information reached Stockton this afternoon from Lockeford stating that Roy Parker, 15 years old, was fatally shot there today. He was found dead with a chair in his hand, and his shotgun beside him. It is believed to have been accidental.

PUTTING IT OFF.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

norant of this miserable conspiracy, several times offered to end the attacks by submitting his resignation, but still the President did not have the courage to express himself to his Secretary. Gen. Alger finally did in his resignation to take effect January 2. The President dared not face the general in a manly way and ask him to retire, and give his reasons for making the request. He finally accomplished by indirect what he dared not do in an open and frank manner himself.

Gov. Fingree states that Vice-President Hobart was finally prevailed upon by Atty.-Gen. Griggs to convey to the Secretary that his resignation was desired, "and gave my 'alleged alliance' with the Secretary as a pretext."

Commenting upon the whole matter, the Governor says that Gen. Alger's sacrifice was compelled by demands of New York politicians, backed by the "unscrupulous and heartless press." He predicts that it will be learned "that the President himself has been responsible for whatever mistakes have been made in conducting the war." He adds: "I am told on the very best authority that Gen. Alger made very few appointments of officers during the war, and that the commissions were issued almost entirely upon the orders of the President."

The Governor alleges that the more recent attacks upon Alger in the East were caused by his frank declaration of opposition to trusts, and he added there is a decided order of trusts around the present administration, with Mark Hanna as the acknowledged "king-maker."

In conclusion the Governor calls upon Michigan people and newspapers to protest against the injustice done the State's foremost representative in public life. It is conjectured here that Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Duffield gave some of the foregoing information, but the general declines to be interviewed. Charles E. Osborne, State Railroad Commissioner, who is reputed to be Gen. Alger's representative in preparing for the Senatorial campaign, spent several hours last night at the Governor's residence, supposedly assisting in preparation of the Governor's statement.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Senator Platt Says the President Has About Decided.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The name of the successor of Gen. Alger as Secretary of War may be announced to-morrow. The President has made his selection, and it is understood that Elihu Root of New York is his choice. The question of the appointment of a successor to Secretary Alger was the subject of a conference at the White House tonight between President McKinley and Thomas C. Platt of New York, who came over at a late hour. The conference lasted about an hour, and afterward Senator Platt said that the President had about decided upon the person to whom he would tender the portfolio, and that his name would be made known very soon.

The Senator was non-communative as to who the appointee probably would be, saying he did not feel at liberty to talk of what passed. The conference, Senator Platt spoke to the President of the fitness of Gen. Francis V. Greene for the War portfolio, and said Greene was his choice for the position, but it is understood that Gen. Greene is not the President's choice. A good understanding, however, exists between the President and the Secretary regarding the Secretaryship, notwithstanding Gen. Greene was the Senator's first choice, as Senator Platt said, in speaking of the prospective appointee, that "we did not disagree as to the man for the position."

DECISION FOR ARMSTRONG.

Heavyweight of Chicago Wins from Conroy at New York.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

NEW YORK, July 21.—Bob Armstrong, the heavyweight of Chicago, who has championship aspirations, failed to stop "Stockings" Conroy of Troy in the twenty-round fight at the Broadway Athletic Club tonight, although he got the decision after a battle.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—3½ hours from Los Angeles.

Three Boats on Saturdays, to the grand illumination of Avalon Bay.

One on Sundays, and Two on other days.

From San Pedro, connecting with the Southern Pacific and Terminal Railway trains leaving Los Angeles at their scheduled times. Round trip in one day can be made, allowing five hours on the island.

Concert daily by the Catalina Island Marine Band of 21 Artists. Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Goat Hunting and other numerous natural attractions. Among the attractions not possible at other resorts may be mentioned the

SUBMARINE GARDENS AND FORESTS IN AVALON BAY.

As viewed from Glass-bottom Boats, and where the deep-sea dredge operates and secures beautiful and hideous living wonders of the deep for the

Zoological Station and Aquarium.

Of Catalina Island, and where animals from the Angel Fish to the Octopus (Devil Fish) now alive can be seen in glass tanks. Two large Hotels—METROPOLE AND ISLAND VILLA. For full information apply to BANNING COMPANY, 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone Main 36.

GOING TO THE CHAUTAUQUA AT LONG BEACH.

Take the TERMINAL RAILWAY, the shortest and most direct line.

Trains leave 6 a.m., 9:40 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 6:45 p.m.

July 21. Returning will leave Long Beach Thursday and Friday at 10:30 a.m. and 11:15 p.m. and Sunday 9:45 p.m.

Information and Tickets, 214 South Spring Street.

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

With Dates of Events.

OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena.

NEARLY 100 GIGANTIC BIRDS.

25 CENTS round trip including admission to farm.

FIESTA PARK—Base Ball.

MERCHANTS VS. LOS ANGELES.

2c. Ladies free. Shaded seats. Coolest place in town.

IMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HAWAII BLOWN UP.

STARTLING THEORY OF CHIEF OFFICER LAWLESS.

Steamship Australia Ran into a Remarkable Cross Sea Outside of Honolulu Indicating a Submarine Shock-up.

Crest of Mauna Loa May Have Been Shot Off and Waters of the Ocean Have Filled the Flaming Crater.

Commissioner of Public Works Ousted—Race War at Fairhaven, Wash.—Girl Murdered—Pomeroy-Hooker Case.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The officers of the steamer Australia, which arrived today, say it would surprise them to hear that there had been a fearful explosion at the great volcano, and that Mauna Loa is no more. After leaving Honolulu the ship ran into a remarkable cross sea, which the crew thought was caused by a submarine disturbance of unusual force. A bluish vapor hung over the water for days, and a heavy cloud, shaped like an umbrella, came, borne on the winds, from the direction of the volcano. When talking about the eruption of the volcano, Chief Officer Lawless said:

"The afternoon we left Honolulu, the evening papers contained the news that the lava flow was within ten miles of Hilo and rolling steadily. The island steamers were crowded with passengers. Some people were going to view the eruption, and others were going to see how their families and relatives were faring. In my opinion the whole coast has been blown off of Mauna Loa, and if the waters of the sea have found their way into the crater, then the whole island has been shattered. In no other way can I account for the peculiar experience we had after leaving Honolulu."

LOS ANGELES LOSES.

Decision of the Supreme Court in Pomeroy-Hooker Case.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The Supreme Court today decided an important case, involving the matter of riparian rights. The city of Los Angeles was granted certain privileges by the original owners of lands along the Los Angeles River to run ditches to carry water into the city; by conveyance, title to the lands passed through hands until it became vested in Pomeroy and J. D. Hooker. They placed a charge upon the right of the city and its assignee, the Citizens' Water Company, to make use of the ditch over their land, and when payment was refused, they opened the gates of the ditch and let the water flow back into the river.

The city brought a petition for injunction against Pomeroy, and the Superior Court upheld the contention. The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment, holding that while the city had riparian rights in the waters of the Los Angeles River up to a certain point above the city, it did not have the right to maintain a dam and ditches on the property of riparian owners still above them.

REPORTS ARE EXAGGERATED.

Guatemalan Political Troubles are Explained by Col. Tisdale.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Col. W. P. Tisdale, who manages the Pacific Mail interests in Central America, and also C. P. Huntington's Guatemalan railroad interests, was a passenger on the steamer Colon, which was just reached port. Col. Tisdale declared that the reports of political troubles in Guatemala, recently published in the newspapers of San Francisco and New York, were greatly exaggerated, and that there is at the present time small chance of a revolution in the country. He said:

"Guatemala's trouble is of a financial nature. It is a rice country, but in desperate financial straits. The low price of coffee has impoverished everybody. The reports that Americans are being mistreated and forced to leave the country are absolutely without foundation."

ED LEAKE OUSTED.

Supreme Court Declines His Office Does not Exist.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The Supreme Court today upheld the contention of Controller Colgan, that the office of Commissioner of Public Works no longer exists, and refused to order a writ of mandate to compel the Controller to pay Ed E. Leake his claim for back salary.

The office was created by an act of the Legislature in 1893, and Leake was appointed to the office. At the end of four years, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An act to amend an act to create a commissioner of public works, defining his duties and powers, prescribing his compensation and making appropriation therefor." March 24, 1898, relating to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. Section 2 of this act is as follows: "This act and the act creating a commissioner of public works, defining his duties and powers, prescribing his compensation, approved March 24, 1898, relating to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, shall be and are hereby repealed, and the office of the commissioner of public works shall be and is hereby abolished, and the duties and powers, compensation and powers of the commissioner of public works shall be and are hereby transferred to the controller of the city of San Francisco."

THE COURT'S OPINION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—In denying the petition the court said:

"In 1893 the Legislature created the office of Commissioner of Public Works, defining its duties and powers and fixing the salary, and made an appropriation to carry the purposes of the act into effect. In 1898 the Legislature passed an act entitled 'An act to amend an act to create a commissioner of public works, defining his duties and powers, prescribing his compensation and making appropriation therefor.' March 24, 1898, relating to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. Section 2 of this act is as follows: 'This act and the act creating a commissioner of public works, defining his duties and powers, prescribing his compensation, approved March 24, 1898, relating to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, shall be and are hereby repealed, and the office of the commissioner of public works shall be and is hereby abolished, and the duties and powers, compensation and powers of the commissioner of public works shall be and are hereby transferred to the controller of the city of San Francisco.'

LABORER KILLED BY TRAIN.

NORTHPORT (Wash.), July 21.—

Martin Smith, a laborer employed at the Northport Mining and Smelting Company's plant, met with a most horrible death Wednesday night. Smith was employed in wheeling ore from the outside road to the furnaces. The ore was red hot and he was killed by it. He was taken to the hospital, but died before assistance could be rendered.

SAN JOAQUIN GRAIN BURNING.

STOCKTON, July 21.—Grain fires continue to occur in this county. A fire at Valerita's place on Union Island last night, destroyed between \$3000 and \$4000 worth of grain, and a fire near Lodi destroyed \$1000 worth of barley last evening. The fires are supposed to be due from coals dropping from the fire-boxes of steam harvest-

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THIS IS THE DAY.

THE AMERICAN BOYS GOING
AGAINST BRITISH ATHLETES.

Value of a Victory on English Soil
Fully Appreciated and Great
Crowds of Collegians are
"Rooting" With Vigor.

Demand for Seats Has Exhausted the
Supply Even at Big Figures.
Programme of the Various
Events.

Two Jockeys Thrown at Brighton,
"Kid" Parker and "Spike" Sullivan—
Helen's Man's Swift Run.
The Yacht—Hall.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, July 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The calm preceding a battle marked the eve of the international "varsity" struggle today and saving their strength for tomorrow's coming. No competitors appeared at the Queen's Club, where a score of workmen were engaged in fitting up the track boxes for tomorrow. The demand for seats has long since exhausted the supply, and the exorbitant prices asked by speculators caused the management to refuse all applications, so that tonight £5 and £10 are vainly offered by late comers. The value of a victory on English soil is fully appreciated by the American contestants and visitors. The hotels have been invaded by Americans from the continent to witness the sports and by a large contingent of Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia University students, who are swarming the American theaters and other rendezvous tonight, and college yells and colors are everywhere prevalent. Following is the official programme of events:

Throwing sixteen-pound hammer: J. D. Greenfield, Oxford; L. O. Baines, Cambridge; and W. A. Boal and H. J. Brown, Harvard.
Broad jump: G. C. Varsell, Oxford; L. R. Bevan, Cambridge; and C. D. Daly and J. T. Roche, Harvard.
One-hundred-yard dash: C. R. Thomas and A. L. Hind, Oram Hollins of Oxford; and F. J. Quinlan of Harvard, and F. A. Blount of Yale.
Half-mile run: A. Hunter of Cambridge, A. L. Dawson and Fremantle of Oxford; and C. B. Spitzer and H. B. Smith of Yale.
Hurdle race: W. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge; H. R. Parkes, Oxford; F. C. Fox and J. W. Halliwell, Harvard; Cambridge; C. F. W. Strubben, Oxford; T. E. Burke, Harvard; and J. P. Adams, Yale.
High jump: H. S. Adair, Oxford; W. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge; A. N. Rice and C. N. Rotch, Harvard.
Quarter-mile run: A. A. Hollins, Oxford; D. Boardman and T. R. Fisher, Yale.
Three-mile run: H. W. Workman, Cambridge; A. R. G. Wilberforce, Oxford; Smith, Oxford; C. K. Farmer, Yale; and H. W. Foote and H. B. Clark, Harvard.
Unless something untoward occurs between tonight and tomorrow afternoon, the Yale-Harvard athletes will appear on the track in the best possible condition. Every man is in the best possible form, and the team is in even better condition than when its members sailed from New York. The weather has been very light during the week. Wendell's idea being merely to keep the men in form after they had arrived at their best. Wendell preserved admirable discipline without making it irksome, and he is very popular among his young charges.

The prospect is that tomorrow's contest will be close, and won or lost probably by one event. The Americans are confident of winning three events, three are considered doubtful and three are virtually conceded to the Englishmen. Adams or Burke is pretty sure of winning the half-mile race, while Rotch and Rice are in the pink of condition. Every man is in the best possible form, and the team is in even better condition than when its members sailed from New York. The weather has been very light during the week. Wendell's idea being merely to keep the men in form after they had arrived at their best. Wendell preserved admirable discipline without making it irksome, and he is very popular among his young charges.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Jockeys Mason and Odom Thrown and Badly Injured.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, July 21.—The first race at Brighton today furnished a chapter of accidents. Timely reared in the paddock and fell over backwards on her jockey, Mason, who was so badly hurt that Collins had to be substituted. When the field was rounding in the stretch, there was a good deal of crowding, and John Friez fell, throwing Odom heavily. He was picked up and brought back to the paddock quite seriously hurt.

Five furlongs: Sakhrat won, Dunblane second, Knight Banneret third; time 1:02 3-5.
Mile and a quarter: Volhurst won, Bishop Reed second, Maurice third; time 2:08 3-5.
Five and a half furlongs: Oread won, Shrove Tuesday second, Ellen Daly third; time 1:09 2-5.
Six furlongs: Wine Press won, Florence Clark second, Rare Perfume third; time 1:16.
Mile and a sixteenth: Tyrsena won, Leandro second, Dan Rice third; time 1:48 3-5.
Mile and three-quarters, hurdle: Howard Mann won, Premier second, Article third; time 3:17.

DEFENDER AND COLUMBIA.

Former Leaves the Race Because of Mishap to a Sail.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEWPORT (R. I.), July 21.—The Defender and the Columbia started this morning on a trial race from Brenton's reef lightship. The course was to have been forty-six miles, but about forty-five minutes after the start an accident happened to the Defender's sails and she quit the race, lowering all sails but her jib. The Columbia seemed to be ahead at that time by about two minutes.

The course was to have been from Brenton's reef lightship to the whistling buoy off Point Judith; thence to the mark boat off V. Island and returning to the lightship, twice over, a distance forty-six miles. The times of the start (unofficial) were: Columbia, 11:15:10 o'clock; Defender, 11:15:36 o'clock.

The Columbia backwinded the De-

Pure Tea

Schilling's Best

Saucy Summer Slippers.

How's This For
\$3.00?



French heel, black or tan, cloth top, latest coin toe, any size, any width.

Anything you may want in the slipper line from \$1.50 up.

INNES-CRIPPEN
SHOE CO.,

258 S. Broadway,
231 W. Third St.

fender after the start, and at once began to draw away. Ten minutes after the start the Defender was a quarter of a mile behind. Both boats stood off shore on a long tack to starboard. The Columbia turned Point Judith buoy at about 12:05 o'clock. As the yachts came down on the port tack the Defender had carried her topsail but a few minutes when it seemed to have met with some mishap. She kept on for a while, and then turned back for Newport, lowering all sails but her jib. The Columbia kept on her course for a while, but seeing that the Defender was out of the race, she, too, headed for Newport.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Pittsburgh Wins From Philadelphia by Good All-round Playing.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Chebro kept his hits well scattered, and received excellent support. The attendance was 3200. Score:

Pittsburgh, 6; base hits, 11; errors, 2.

Philadelphia, 3; base hits, 9; errors, 5.

Batteries—Chebro and Schriver; Donahue and McFarland.

Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt.

WASHINGTON AND CLEVELAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The teams split even today. The attendance was 2200. Score:

First game: Washington, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Cleveland, 5; hits, 13; errors, 0.

Batteries—Mercer and Duncan; Colliflower and Schreckengost.

Umpires—Gaffney and Latham.

Second game:

Washington, 5; hits, 7; errors, 1.

Cleveland, 3; hits, 8; errors, 1.

Batteries—Dineen and Kittredge; Bates and Schreckengost.

Umpires—Latham and Gaffney.

Hawthorne Card.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The weather was clear and track fast at Hawthorne today.

Mile and sixteenth: Title won, Maurice W. second, Ramlet third; time 1:48.

Six furlongs: Unslightly won, Clara Woolley second, Rosa Diah third; time 1:15.

Mile and sixteenth: Gun Metal won, Elford second, Wood Ranger third; time 1:48 1-2.

Six furlongs: Helen's Pet won, Algett second, Bennetville third; time 1:14.

One mile: Carniro won, Elkin second, Barton third; time 1:43 1-2.

Mile and a sixteenth: Bon Jour won, Lard second, Einstein third; time 1:48 1-2.

St. Louis Sports.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Six furlongs: Clarendo won, Bert Davis second, Crosby third; time 1:16.

Five and a half furlongs: Deverly won, Silent Friend second, Cestine third; time 1:10.

Six furlongs: Aunt Mary won, Necklace second, Czarowitz third; time 1:16.

Mile and a quarter: Chimura won, Barbee second, Jimp third; time 2:11 1-2.

One mile: Moralist won, Calls Lily second, Mitchell third; time 1:43 1-2.

Six furlongs: Miss Mae Day won, Elba second, Lulu W. third; time 1:16.

"Kid" Versus "Spike."

DENVER, July 21.—"Kid" Parker and "Spike" Sullivan have been matched to fight before the Olympia Club in this city, August 1. The contest is limited to twenty rounds. The winner will meet Frank Erne in a fight for the lightweight championship.

Choynski Gets the Decision.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Joe Choynski beat six rounds with Jack McCormack of Philadelphia, tonight.

Choynski got the decision at the end of the six rounds. Choynski did most of the leading, but the decision did not seem to please the spectators.

Rain at Gross Pointe.

DETROIT (Mich.), July 21.—Rain fell in torrents at the Gross Pointe track this afternoon soon after the day's racing began. This necessitates postponement until tomorrow.

American Jockey Third.

LONDON, July 21.—At the second day of the Liverpool meeting P. Buchanan's Essethorpe won the Liverpool cup of 1200 sovereigns. Martin, the American jockey, finished first, on Sir Waidie Griffith's St. Ia.

...EBB SALE...

We expect thousands at the Big Store today==and they'll come. We've prepared the bargains and prices that will bring them. It is best to come during the

Boys' Shoes.

LOT D22
\$1.25 Boys' Shoes 79¢
Casco calf, spring heel, coin toe, lace, 9 to 12.

LOT D24
\$1.50 Boys' Shoes 98¢
Casco calf, lace, kid top, sizes 12 to 2.

LOT D25
\$1.75 Boys' Shoes \$1.34
Porpoise calf, lace, coin toe, sizes 12 to 2.

LOT D20
\$1.50 Boys' Shoes \$1.08
Sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, Casco calf, lace.

LOT D21
\$2.00 Boys' Shoes \$1.48
Crack proof calf, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Boys' Clothing.

LOT G14
25c Knee Pants, 9¢
Ages 4 to 14 years; not a very large lot.

LOT G15
50c Knee Pants, 26¢
Checks, plaids and stripes, ages 4 to 14.

LOT G1
\$3.00 Child's Suits, \$1.39
Vestee, reofer and blouse suits; ages 3 to 8 years.

LOT G2
\$4.00 Child's Suits, \$2.24
Swell reefers, blouse and vestee suits; ages 3 to 8.

LOT G4
\$2.50 Boys' Suits \$1.06
Double breasted coats, knee pants, eight to sixteen years.

LOT G6
\$4.00 Boys' Suits \$2.67
Knee pants suits, blue, black and fancy chevrons; ages 3 to 16.

LOT G8
\$5 Youtths' Suits \$2.96
Coat, vest and long pants, black, brown and grey chevrons; ages 12 to 16.

LOT G9
\$6.50 Youtths' Suits \$4.16
Ages 12 to 16 years, coat, vest and long pants, fancy mixed chevrons.

Boys' Furnishings.

LOT I 3
12c Boys' Hose, 6¢
Fast black, seamless ribbed.

LOT I 5
25c Boys' Hose, 9¢
Black and tan, double thread, seamless.

LOT I 7
35c Boys' Underwear 23¢
Medium weight, summer underwear.

LOT I 8
50c Boys' Underwear 18¢
Summer weight, good balbriggan.

LOT I 9
50c Boys' Waists, 32¢
Fino flannel, waists and blouses.

LOT I 12
50c Boys' Shirts 28¢
Laundried, collar and cuffs attached.

LOT I 14
60c Boys' Shirts 39¢
Madras golf shirts, two extra collars.

LOT I 15
75c Boys' Shirts 49¢
Golf shirts, cuffs and two collars.

LOT I 6
35c Boys' Hose 19¢
Tan and black, three thread hose.

\$3.00 Boys' Wash Suits \$1.48

Men's Clothing.

LOT A8
\$10.00 Men's Suits \$7.73
Round and square cut chevrons, cassimeres and worsteds.

LOT A5
\$15.00 Men's Suits \$11.77
Single and double-breasted frocks and cutaway frocks in serge, worsted, cassimeres and worsteds.

LOT A7
\$20.00 Men's Suits \$16.18
Frocks and single or double-breasted frocks in serge, worsted, cassimeres and worsteds.

LOT K3
\$1.50 Men's Pants 89¢
White duck pants, all sizes.

LOT F3
\$3.50 Men's Pants \$2.31
Herring bone, chevrot and cassimeres.

LOT A3
\$8.50 Men's Suits \$5.47
Single breasted frocks, fancy chevrons.

LOT A4
\$12.50 Men's Suits \$9.69
Chevrons, cassimeres, worsteds and serges, every modern style.

LOT A6
\$17.50 Men's Suits \$14.12
Frocks and frocks, round or square cut, chevrons, cassimeres and worsteds.

LOT K4
\$4.50 Serge Coats. \$3.17
All wool blue serge, double breasted.

LOT K1
\$1.25 Men's Pants 68¢
Linen crash pants, all sizes.

Ladies' Shoes.

LOT D9
\$2.50 Ladies' Shoes. 36¢
Nearly all small sizes or narrow widths.

LOT D10
\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes 72¢
The odds and ends of twenty styles.

LOT D11
\$4.00 Ladies' Shoes \$1.06
Three hundred pairs, not all sizes or widths.

LOT D12
\$2.00 Ladies' Shoes \$1.19
Lace or button, coin toes, all sizes, tan and black.

LOT D13
\$2.50 Ladies' Shoes \$1.47
Black kid, all sizes, new styles, lace and button.

LOT D14
\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes \$1.97
Hand turned and welt, coin toes, all sizes, lace and button.

Boys' Hats.

LOT H1
25c Child's Hats 8¢
Fancy braid straw saliors.

LOT H2
25c Boys' Hats 14¢
White and fancy straw hats.

LOT H3
35c Boys' Hats 23¢
Rough braid straw hats.

LOT H4
60c Child's Hats 33¢
Fancy sixty cent straw saliors.

LOT H5
50c Child's Hats 26¢
Coburn and straw sombreros.

Men's Hats.

LOT C1
25c Men's Hats 16¢
Crash hats, 22c everywhere.

LOT C2
50c Men's Hats 32¢
Gray and fancy crash hats.

LOT C3
75c Men's Hats 47¢
Red, blue and pearl crushers.

LOT C4
\$1.00 Men's Hats 69¢
Rough braid straw, new 1 hat.

LOT C5
35c Men's Hats 19¢
Wool Canton straw hats.

Children's Shoes.

LOT D16
30c Infants' Shoes 18¢
Kidskin button, sewed soles, sizes 2 to 6.

LOT D18
\$1 Child's Shoes 78¢
Lace or button, size 6 to 8, common toes.

LOT D19
\$1.25 Children's Shoes 73¢
Tan or black kid sizes 8 1/2 to 12, coin toe.

LOT D20
\$1.50 Misses' Shoes 98¢
Tan and black, lace or button sizes 12 1/2 to 2, coin toes.

LOT D21
\$2.00 Misses' Shoes \$1.39
Lace or button, flexible soles, latest styles, sizes 12 1/2 to 2.

Men's Shoes.

\$1.50 Men's Shoes. 92¢
All sizes when the sale starts, can't tell how long they'll last.

LOT D28
\$2.00 Men's Shoes \$1.24
Light and dark tan and black, coin toes, all sizes in each style.

LOT D29
\$2.50 Men's Shoes \$1.52
Black lace and congress, light and dark tan lace, all sizes in each style.

LOT D30
\$3.50 Men's Shoes \$2.17
Light and dark tan, kid and calf, all sizes, latest style of toe.

LOT D31
\$4.00 Men's Shoes. \$2.33
Tan or black vicid kid with welt soles, all new style toes; all sizes.

LOT D31
\$5.00 Men's Shoes \$2.81
Black and tan vicid kid, box calf, willow calf and Russia calf, all styles from the narrowest coin to the widest bulldog, all sizes and widths in each style, hand welt soles.

Men's Furnishings.

LOT B1
35c Men's Shirts 19¢
Good quality working shirts.

LOT B2
40c Men's Shirts 26¢
Working shirts, extra length.

LOT B8
10c Men's Hose 4¢
Seamless cotton, ten cent hose.

LOT B10
20c Men's Hose 11¢
Seamless, black and fancy colors.

LOT B12
35c Men's Underwear 18¢
5 line underwear, summer weight.

LOT B13
50c Men's Underwear 31¢
Plain and fancy 50c underwear.

LOT B18
25c Men's Ties 14¢
Silk four-in-hand, teckles and band bows.

LOT B20
50c Men's Ties, 34¢
Puffs, four in hands, Teckles and Imperials.

LOT B28
\$1 Men's Shirts. 58¢
Silk front golf, with muslin bodies.

\$2.00 Boys' Wash Suits 96¢

JACOBY BROS.,

The Store That Lives Up to Its Advertising.

128 to 138 North Spring Street.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Day Dispatches Condensed.

Gustave Wollinger, president of the Concordia Mutual Fire Insurance Company, died at Milwaukee yesterday.

Former Alderman Alex McMaster, vice-president of the Union Bank, was almost instantly killed by a runaway horse at Buffalo, N. Y. yesterday.

At Nashville, Tenn., yesterday, the Model Flour Mills filed a deed of assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are about \$130,000.

The United States Consul at Antigua, W. L. has informed the State Department that quarantine in the Leeward Islands against Porto Rico has been removed.

Charles Harlan, a hackman, was yesterday found guilty in the Superior Court at Sacramento of having criminally assaulted a young girl named Rita Martin. He will receive his sentence next week.

The Western Electric Cable Company's establishment at Woolwich, Eng., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is \$250,000. An American plant recently fitted up at the works was destroyed.

At Weir City, Kan., over four hundred miners working for the J. H. Durkee Coal Company walked out yesterday, claiming the

company was selling coal in violation of its agreement to one of the "Big Four" companies, whose men have been on strike for several weeks.

At the office of the British Admiralty yesterday it was stated that the British cruiser Buenaventura, reported ashore in a bad position at Corrallo, has been floated and is now en route to Nagasaki. Prices placed for the vessel will proceed to Hongkong for repairs. It is assumed that the cruiser suffered no serious damage by grounding.

The negotiations on the Franco-American reciprocity treaty have narrowed down to a question as to whether twelve specified articles are to be omitted from the minimum tariff list allowed by France to the United States. These exceptions include steel rails, seeds, horses and some kinds of electrical instruments. Practically the only point remaining is whether the government will accept these twelve articles.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday, Secretary Gage brought before the cabinet the final adjustments in the matter of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty, and general satisfaction was expressed over the assurance of Secretary Hay and himself that the treaty would be an accomplished fact, save for the Senate's ratification, within twenty-four hours. Postmaster-General Smith also brought up some matters in connection with the postal revenue in Manila. The epidemic of anthrax prevailing among

the cattle on the island of Gotland, Sweden, is spreading in a most alarming manner. Forty parishes have become infected, and deaths of human beings who had contracted the disease are recorded. The military maneuvers which were to have been held in West Gotland have been countermanded. Soldiers have been stationed to guard the roads in the infected districts, with orders to prevent the people leaving home.

Night Dispatches Condensed.

A Joplin (Mo.) dispatch says Cal Jarvis and Claib Dunn were smothered to death, and Frank Colmeyer was perhaps fatally injured at the Elhel mine yesterday, the roof falling in on them. All were miners.

At Wallace, Idaho, yesterday most of the day was taken up by argument on the admissibility of Corcoran's residence before the coroner's jury. The judge took the matter under advisement until the morning, stating that he doubted if it was admissible. The State will make every possible effort to secure its admission, as it contradicts every witness who has aided in proving an alibi.

A Paris cablegram says that Maitre Prevost opened the case for Venezuela at yesterday's sitting of the British-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission. Maitre Prevost cited authorities on international law to show that the right of discovery gives prior rights under considerations, which he

claimed Spain fulfilled. Spain had occupied and settled points on all the important rivers between the Orinoco and the Amazon in 1820. An inquest was held last night at Stockholm, on the body of Thomas L. Parker, the fourteen-year-old son of T. B. Parker of Lockeford. The boy had gone into his father's orchard to shoot crows. When found he was in one of the branches of the tree, dead, the whole side of his face having been blown off by the discharge of the gun. There were no witnesses to the shooting, but the theory of accident was easily established to the minds of the jury.

Detroit's Car-fare Fight.

DETROIT (Mich.), July 21.—Straight 6-cent fares were inaugurated on the old street-railway lines, except during the morning and evening hours, in which "workmen's" tickets are sold at eight for a quarter. Mayor Moberly, who is highly indignant at the raising of fares, has called a special meeting of the City Council for tomorrow to retaliate by prohibiting carriage of freight over the company's lines, by pushing a test of the legality of the combinations of the companies when prohibited by their ordinances, and in other ways to restrict

Woman's Home Missions.

At the annual meeting in this city of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church Mrs. P. H. Bodkin was elected delegate to the national convention to be held in Pittsburgh in October. The year's work has been one of advance in all lines. This society carries on successful mission work among the Chinese, Mexican and Indian population. The new deaconess home is ready for occupancy and will be formally opened some time next month, and not on next Tuesday as has been anticipated.

Seized a Napa Still.

NAPA, July 21.—Deputy Internal Revenue Collector E. Mason has discovered and seized a small distilling outfit operated by B. Bosta of Napa. It was removed to a bonded warehouse, and will be destroyed.

Rides a Fast Two Miles.

OTTUMWA, (Iowa), July 21.—Harry Gibson of Cleveland rode a two-mile tripped-paced race on a 10-lap track today in 3:47 1-5.

A SLIGHT SHAKE-UP

EARTHQUAKE FELT THROUGHOUT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Two Distinct Shocks Yesterday afternoon. Neither of Which Any Material Damage—S Little Excitement Created.

Two shocks of earthquake were in this city and throughout Southern California yesterday afternoon. The first at 4:45 o'clock was quite sharp. The second, about six and one-half

ers and other pendant objects. In
few instances clocks were stopped,
no material damage was done in

Some little commotion was caused among the occupants of the upper stories of the taller buildings, but many people on the ground or lower floors of buildings did not know a quake had occurred until they were informed by some one who had felt it. The weather bureau station here is not equipped with any instruments for seismic observations, and there are no private seismographs in the city, consequently it is impossible to get correct data as to direction and period of duration. Reports from various universities and other sources are

Following are reports from various localities in Southern California:

The temblor appears to have been severest in the vicinity of San Bernardino. Telephone messages from the city last night stated that several houses were broken, plastering shaken down in some houses, and the granite front of the Courthouse wrenched by the gyrating motion. Rocks are reported to have been rolled down the mountain sides in the adjacent country. So far as heard from, serious damage was done anywhere.

At Barstow a slight shock was at 4:30 o'clock, shaking several buildings and giving the people all sorts of queer feelings. No damage was done. At Colton there was a ship at 4:45 o'clock, which shook up the town in a lively manner. The vibration came from north to south, and the lasted about twelve seconds. Houses swayed and crockery rattled, and people rushed outdoors and several men fainted. It was the hardest a felt there for two years. There another slight shock about five minutes after the first.

At Riverside two shocks occurred the first, a sharp one, at 4:45 o'clock, lasted several seconds; the second, minutes later, was not so heavy vibrations were from east to west. The first shock broke some glass and tipped clocks.

At Pasadena, several lively shocks were felt between 4:45 and 5 o'clock. Two or three quakes came in a bunch at 4:45 o'clock, and another disturbance at 4:55 o'clock. Dishes rattled, chandeliers swayed and a rattling was heard. Some old settlers declare that the earthquake was one of the most pronounced ever experienced there, but others think there have

At San Diego there was a shock, so slight that many people not notice it.

POLICE NOTES.

On Thursday Mrs. Farren of R gave an old expressman at the F6 depot two valises which were delivered at the Terminal depot First street, across the viaduct. mistake the old man took the valises better than the new ones.

there. Mrs. Farren, not finding property at the Terminal depot, notified the detectives, who were kept a lookout for the expressman. Yesterday Mrs. Farren, while on the street, recognized the expressman, who returned the valises for her, and she notified the detectives.

W. E. Saunders of No. 2315 S. Flower street, complained that women have been making a practice of riding on the sidewalk, principally between 5 and 5:30 o'clock p. m.

Glass detailed an officer in civilian clothes to look into the matter.

The Sterling Oil Company, at

corner of Court and Madison streets, reported that a number of tools had been stolen from the engine room July 19.

H. Woodlcott reported the disappearance of a brown spaniel dog.

A communication was received from Harry Johnson, secretary to the Lewis family, that the son, Harry Glass, from "Lewis the Light," an alleged subject of endless charges, Lewis has kept comparatively quiet since he nearly came into conflict with the postal authorities for sending maudlin effusions through the mails to the annoyance of various citizens, but the police say his latest conduct demonstrates that he is still a fit

ject for the Home for the Feebleminded, if not for the asylum.

T. L. Clancy of Haverhill, Mass., who landed at Port Los Angeles on the Santa Rosa on Wednesday, reported that he had been relieved of \$9.50 while taking in the sights around town.

A GUARANTEED CURE.

Most difficult to cure—Chronic Constipation. Yet Cascarets Candy Cathartic are guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded. Drugists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

EXCURSION TO HEMET

On Monday, July 24. Free carriage through fine drives in the orange and citricus fruit belts. For further information and tickets apply at 103 South Broadway.

TEACHERS and visitors, procure a copy of the beautiful 100-page Official N.E.A. Souvenir of Southern California and its schools. On sale at book stores and in convocation halls. Price 25 cents. The Times-Mirror Company Printing and Binding House, Publishers, 110 North Broadway, Los Angeles.

WHY SUFFER FROM DANDRUFF?
When Smith's Dandruff Pomade will price 50c, at all druggists.

REKINS' cut-rate freight office. 434

Spring. Tel. main 19.

MACHINERY—
And Mechanical Arts.

FULTON ENGINE WORKS, FOUND
and machinists, cor. Chavez and Ash
IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS
to 956 BUENA VISTA ST.

LIVE STOCK WANTED

WANTED — A PAIR GOOD HORSES
light driving in exchange for feed and
care; will use 2 to 3 months. Address

1

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Gillan jumps from a car and breaks his nose.

A man named Gillan had a narrow escape from being crushed to death under the wheels of a trolley car last night at the corner of Broadway and Sixth. Gillan tried to jump off a south-bound car at the corner of Sixth and Broadway, without waiting for it to slacken its speed. He jumped from the left-hand side of the car, not noticing the approach of a north-bound car. The latter struck him before his feet had reached the ground, his head coming into contact with the front window of the car and smashing the glass to atoms. Gillan was hurled to the ground, but without serious injury. The wheels and escaped being run over. When he was picked up his face was cut and bleeding. He was taken to No. 315 West Sixth street, where an examination was made. In addition to his bruises, Gillan's nose was found to have been broken by his contact with the car. Dr. Stivers attended to his injuries.

A FATAL PARDON.

NEVADA SEEKS TO PUNISH THE DESERT ASSASSIN.

The Governor Asked to Abrogate John Hancock's Sentence for Burglary That He May Be Tried for Murder.

The Colls Tighten About the Butcher Who Slaughtered Dr. George Engelke and Pete Edmonston in Their Sleep.

Confessions of Hancock and Winifred Myers, the Skeletons on the Sands, and Voluminous Evidence Promise Conviction.

From the sands of the Nevada desert the blood of Dr. George Engelke and Pete Edmonston is crying out for vengeance upon John Hancock, who butchered his two unoffending comrades with an ax that he might safely steal a horse.

Ever since last November, when The Times printed exclusively the confession of the murderer's paramour, Winifred Myers, and revealed the unsuspected horror of the desert crime, of which only three living beings knew, the Nevada authorities have been developing and confirming the story told in the confession in all its ghastliest details. Now they have besought Gov. Henry T. Gage, of California, to pardon Hancock and abrogate the ten-year sentence which he is serving for burglary in order that he may be taken to Nevada to answer for the double murder.

The murderer, cowering in the California penitentiary, thought that he would be forgotten, and that the stone walls of San Quentin would shield him from the consequences of his crime. During all the months since his secret was told, he has been drawing closer and closer about him, unperceived, until now the Nevada authorities believe that they have secured ample evidence both of living men and women and of inanimate things which cannot lie, to convict Hancock of as devilish a murder as morbid imagination could conceive. Hancock's pardon would be a death sentence.

The story of the crime chills with its terror and disgusts with its bestiality. Two sleeping men were slaughtered by night on the desert under the stars. Their bodies, still warm, were dumped carelessly by the edge of a rocky ravine, the murderer not so much as taking the trouble to cover them with sand, secure in the absolute loneliness of the desert, and freed from apprehension by the possession of a conscience.

spiring wagon and securing relays of horses when necessary, by theft. At Pahump, Nye county, Nev., they met Dr. George Engelke, a veterinary surgeon well known throughout all the country villages of Southern California, and Pete or Joe Edmonston, a Canadian ranch contractor, who were on their way together overland for Ogden, Utah, where Engelke planned to visit his mother and sister, whom he had not seen for years. Hancock and his wife (by courtesy) had pilfered from the rancher for whom they had been working for three weeks at Pahump, and felt that it was time to move on. They agreed to accompany Engelke and Edmonston, saying that their roads would lie together for several hundred miles.

After three days traveling across the desert, Hancock began to discuss with his wife the benefits to be derived from killing their traveling-companions and taking them and their horses to replace an animal that seemed about to give out. The woman tried to dissuade



PETE EDMONSTON.

him, but he grew more set in his purpose. At nightfall the two wagons stopped in a wash in a desert of sagebrush and volcanic debris, at the foot of a line of low rocky hills, seventy-five miles from Pahump and twenty miles from water, which would not be found until Elsemann's ranch in Pahump Valley, twenty miles further on, would be reached.

THE MURDER.

In the middle of the night the woman was awakened by pistol-shots. She struggled up and found that Hancock had split open the heads of the sleeping men with an ax, and then turned them in the skull to make sure of their work. He forced her to help him load the still twitching bodies into the wagon and drove away to dispose of the corpses, telling his wife to destroy the blood-stained garments and bedding. Hancock returned in a little while, and with his wife's help burned his own blood-stained wagon, the trunks of the murdered men, with such portions of their contents as he thought useless to him; hitched the best horses to the dead men's wagon, loaded it with his own possessions and, when morning came, drove on, answering the questions of the little boy by saying that he had bought the wagon from the "boys," and that they had gone off in another direction.

The murderer and his paramour journeyed on to Salt Lake by slow stages, disposing of various portions of the dead men's belongings along the way, selling a blood-stained overcoat to a German, one of the veterinary's guns to a ranch manager, and presenting various mementoes of the murder, such as clothes-brushes, picture frames, surgeon's tools, clothes and harness to cronies whom the man cultivated here and there. After three weeks in Salt Lake, the couple hurried back to the Pacific Coast, by way of Paradise, Nev., and Surprise Valley, Cal. From Surprise Valley they went to Baker City, Or., thence to Cornucopia, where Hancock was shot in the leg in a brawl, and after a stay in Portland long enough for Hancock to bask in the sun, he landed at Redondo and resumed the life which they had lived here before the desert murders.

During all the months which had gone by since Hancock's crime, Winifred Myers had lived in constant fear that at any time Hancock might decide to protect himself by killing the only witness of his crime. Yet he was

fort to have the prisoner held. However, the District Attorney had a number of offenses to choose from as the one on which to hold the man, among them being assault with deadly weapon and theft. A burglary charge was finally preferred, and on that Hancock was found guilty and sentenced to ten years in San Quentin prison.

The man was burning with passionate resentment against his former mistress (who immediately on leaving him had deserted him and for having told the story of the desert murders. His only desire was to make her share his punishment.

Hancock confessed to The Times, when he was brought to Los Angeles on his way to San Quentin, and that the desert murders were the result of the circumstances of the murder were even more horrible than had been imagined from Mrs. Gross's story. Hancock's confession was full of obvious lies, introduced to incriminate the woman, but there was not the slightest denial of his own guilt, nor of the part which he had played in the crime, under which it was committed.

Why do I tell? said Hancock in his confession. I tell, she has tried to do me and I mean that she shall take her share. I don't propose to take the whole thing, so that she can go and live with that other fellow. I don't care for death. They can hang me, I suppose, but she'll not get clear. She has tried to put it all on me, when she was in it worse than I was. It was her job, she started and did most of the work, and now she says I did it all. Do you think any man will stand that sort of thing?

Hancock asserted that the woman planned the murder because she was afraid that by the giving out of one of her horses she and her child might be stranded on the desert, and that it was she who killed the men with an ax, and that all he did was to shoot one of them in the head, and to dispose of the bodies.

THE SKELETONS FOUND. This story was quickly to be disproved. Three days after Hancock's confession was printed, The Times received a special dispatch from Delamar, Nev., that Sheriff H. E. Frudenberger, of that county, had on November 10 received a copy of The Times containing the confession of



MRS. WINIFRED MYERS GROSS.

Winifred Myers, that he had immediately started out to investigate, and that after two days' travel, by the aid of a map published by The Times and by means of the accurate descriptions of the murderer in both confessions, he had found the scene of the murder. Hancock had burned his wagon right by the road, and there was no doubt that the bones of the murdered men were in the place. Hancock had stripped the flesh from the bones, but they lay there under the open sky, bleached white. The bones were found in a wash, and each was crushed by an ax, and each was marked by a bullet-hole, proof positive that Hancock lied. Every particle of evidence secured tended to substantiate Mrs. Gross's story in its smallest details.

The public treasury of Nevada is not overstocked with wealth. Hancock was a poor man, and he was not a rich man. He could not get away, so the Nevada authorities have not hesitated to proceed, taking their time. Hancock was a poor man, and he was not a rich man. He could not get away, so the Nevada authorities have not hesitated to proceed, taking their time.

Justice has not forgotten the skeletons of the desert. Hancock was a poor man, and he was not a rich man. He could not get away, so the Nevada authorities have not hesitated to proceed, taking their time. Hancock was a poor man, and he was not a rich man. He could not get away, so the Nevada authorities have not hesitated to proceed, taking their time.

FIRE AND FRYING-PAN.

One Man Who Would Rather Not Be Pardoned.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The Nevada authorities are endeavoring to induce Gov. Gage of California to pardon John Hancock, who is serving a ten-year sentence in San Quentin for burglary. Hancock is accused of murdering two men in Nevada two years ago, and it is believed that enough evidence has been secured to convict him of murder.

Mrs. Winifred Myers, now Mrs. Gross, who lived with Hancock, testified before a grand jury two years ago Hancock and she started from Orange county, Cal., to go east by wagon. While crossing the Nevada desert they met two men, Pete Edmonston and Hancock, who had a better equipment. Hancock murdered these men and took their team and wagon, and she went on to Ogden, where she was arrested. Hancock was a poor man, and he was not a rich man. He could not get away, so the Nevada authorities have not hesitated to proceed, taking their time.

POMONA.

Gun Club's Summer Shoot Held Citizens to Meet.

POMONA, July 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Pomona Gun Club held a summer shoot yesterday afternoon for their gold medal. Constable C. S. Gilbert won by breaking 22 blue rocks out of a possible 25. He has won the medal in the past, and if he wins at the next two contests the trophy will become his property. J. F. Nugent, Jr., of the latter had a handicap of 10. C. J. Loud, who has won the medal at two previous shoots, was not present to compete.

POMONA BRITANNIES.

The committee appointed at a citizens' meeting here some time ago to look into the nona citizens for Tuesday evening at the City Hall, to discuss the proposed new Royal Arch degree on three candidates last evening. After a long and a banquet was served, and numerous thanks responded to. A number of members of the new chapter just formed at Azusa were present.

The Pomona Fruit-Growers' Association paid out \$250 to cure the fruit and other laborers the first of the week. The association has now sold all of the fruit that has been in and is being dried at the yards. The association member will average \$25 a ton for their green fruit this season.

The new of the said District II. Home at Victoria, B. C., has just been received by his brother, Wint B. Ross. The deceased had spent some months in the association member to time for his health, and had many friends here.

Planning & Each other have the gravelled country between the Pomona and Ontario are pushing the work, and about a mile of the road has already been gravelled.

Peaches are ripening rapidly, and the season will be well commenced next week.

ORCHARD, FARM AND FRUIT.

Crops and Markets.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has been enjoying real summer weather during the past week, the temperature climbing to a high figure at interior points. Reports to the local weather bureau state that fruit-drying is progressing satisfactorily. Threshing continues and in some sections barley is turning out well. Oranges and lemons promise a heavy crop.

In the local produce market, quotations have been generally steady for some time. Fresh fruit has been in good supply except berries, the quality of which has left a good deal to be desired.

THE California press has published much matter in regard to the asserted new discovery of Secretary Lelong of the State Board of Horticulture, of a new system of root grafting. It was suggested by many that this was a new discovery, and it was suggested simply by an old process to which Mr. Lelong was seeking to attach his name. This, however, is denied by that gentleman in a communication to the California Fruit Grower, wherein he says:

"The comments appearing in your issue of the 18th inst., on the process of propagating trees by the 'foster-mother root' system, do not apply to the experiments made by me, and therefore write this note in correction. 'The system of layering, which is very old, as well as searching, are understood and have been practiced by propagators from time immemorial, and are fully illustrated by most early writers on the subject. I have employed I believe to be original; at least, after consulting all the works at my command in the English, French, Spanish, Italian and German languages, I failed to find mention of any process similar to those employed by me in the experiments of 1898 and 1899. I regret exceedingly that any mention was made of my work in the season, as I expected to illustrate them fully the coming winter, and this would have given a better idea than the meager descriptions that have been published.

"The comments as to the 'foster-mother' root used in the apple grafts, and the 'foster-mother' root used in the relation to these, of the many I have employed one is roughly illustrated in the Fruit World of July 8, 1899, which gives a fairly good idea of that particular method. 'That trees grown from cuttings do not become prolific bearers (or words to that effect) and also that they become sterile, and that they are not all species of trees, and, with few exceptions, is not borne out by facts. Take, for instance, our orange orchards. The most prolific lemon orchards I have seen were grown from cuttings, and no doubt that trees would be grown that way at this time, and I am sure it is not that it is subject to the attacks of the gum disease, and likewise the lime and the citron. The fig, the quince, the grape and various species of plum are likewise propagated. It was only last week that A. T. Hatch told me that the most prolific plum orchard he had reared were trees grown from cuttings.

"Propagators will know how tedious it is to grow cuttings in particular, which has to be done by either planting or growing them in the ground, and in either case from three to five years to become salable plants. By the process here spoken of, plants suitable for market planting can be grown in a single season.

"I have applied these processes to about four thousand trees, which are now in nursery and which will be suitable for orchard planting the coming spring; two or three seasons at least being required by any other method. Of course outside of the trees already spoken of, there do not appear to be trees so propagated from branches or cuttings, and I will take several years of demonstration.

"In 1888 I gave to the public the result of my experiments in budding the olive with large and small twigs, which, to my astonishment, received unfavorable criticism. Every year, because of its being new, no similar accounts being found on record, yet today that system is universally used as the best method of budding the olive. At one of our fall conventions I exhibited olive plants budded with twigs of twelve and fourteen inches in length, that had been budded the spring before, which, with the growth of the season were twenty and twenty-four inches high.

"The observer these results may be looked upon with incredulity, but to an experimenter like myself, who has been constantly conducting experiments for a quarter of a century or more, they do not appear so difficult, and the only wonder is that it has not been done before. My experiments are on a broad scale. I have about 20,000 olive trees in the seed bed, which next spring I shall put through the process, and which in a year or two thereafter I expect will be ready for orchard planting, otherwise at least five years being required.

"I have noted carefully all that has been said by the press concerning these methods of hastening the growth of plants, and, as before stated, regret that they should have been mentioned at all, for it has not given me the opportunity to write concerning their worth, the knowledge experimenter must have of the plant, the season, etc., and the many problems that they must confront to be successful. I have made no recommendations and have cautioned all who have asked me, that it will take years of trial and experimentation to prove the practical utility of these processes, and the fruitfulness of the trees so grown, which should be heeded.

Confidence Men.

THE easy manner in which California farmers are frequently victimized by smooth-talking schemers was again exemplified recently in San Francisco, where a fakir succeeded in getting large consignments from dairymen on the strength of a business card and a 'gift of the gab.' Commenting upon this case the California Fruit Grower makes the following observations:

"Owners of farm products should know the financial and moral responsibility of the person to whom they consign their property. It has been reiterated and reiterated so many times by California Fruit Grower and other horticultural and agricultural journals the cost of over the practical utility of these processes, and the fruitfulness of the trees so grown, which should be heeded.

Any one interested in seeing this tree to advantage, is warned to use all haste and get a view before the man with the ax, who pervades Central Park, casts his baleful eye on its symmetrical lines, and then it can hardly hope to escape the vigorous and that lately overtook the unoffending box elders, ashes and maples, that were once the crowning glory of this park. The planter of Blackwood acacias, unless expert, must be dependent upon the knowledge and honesty of his dealer. The young nursery tree is very dissimilar from the old subject. The rudimentary leaves which adorn the young plant, practically disappear in time, and leave nothing but the greatly expanded leaf stalks (phyllodes) to take their place. For the Blackwood acacia, I predict an enduring place in the annals of useful tree planting in Southern California.

WILLIAM S. LYON.

ORCHARD, FARM AND FRUIT.

change. Brokers in Butter and Cheese; 'Phone Red 245 No. 25 May street (San Francisco). Advances made; consignments solicited. C. A. Bennett, manager. Bennett not only solicited consignments, but was entrusted with them. It develops that he had no store, nor even desk room, at the address on the privilege of paid \$250 per month for the privilege of receiving his mail there. Having secured the bills of lading he would send an expressman for the consignments, and instead of having it taken to the 'exchange,' it would be delivered in the basement of Bennett's cottage on Eighteenth street. The fellow who was in shirt sleeves and goatee finally taken early in the present week to Gilroy to stand trial on a charge of swindling.

"Beware of smooth-talking gentlemen who perhaps may flash a little gold, or who may promise somewhat better returns than the old-fashioned business man has been making. A business card, with the cut of a substantial building in front of which is pictured a man in shirt sleeves and goatee, does not of itself guarantee the responsibility of the man whose name it bears. In short-knot the financial and moral standing of the person or firm to whom you consign your good property. Display at this juncture of a business transaction the same sagacity that you are expected to show in other times. Those who do otherwise are kin to the fellow who kills somebody with a gun that he did not know was loaded. Both are in the same category."

The Refrigerator Monopoly.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent sends the United States Investor a long article on the attempt to form a refrigerator combine to control the California fruit business. In the course of the article the writer says: "The green-fruit crop of California for the coming season will be 7500 cars. By the new schedule it might be said an average of from \$25 to \$50 a car will be saved to the combine through the abolition of the rebates. This will be about \$200,000. As a refrigerator car costs but \$1000, and as the Armour concern has 3500 cars and the Earles 1000, the saving from the rebate alone would amount to a considerable return upon the invested capital (a car can make two round trips in a season). But aside from these cars are heavy. It costs the grower \$90 to ice his fruit car, and the grower pays the cost of the refrigerator people about \$20. With a profit of \$70 per car, and a monopoly of the business, they need raise no complaint about full times this summer."

amaica Fruit.

REFERENCE has been made in the telegraphic columns of The Times to the fact that a protest has been presented in Washington against the proposed reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, by the terms of which Jamaica products would be admitted into this country on more favorable terms. The subject is an important one for California horticulturists, for Jamaica by the climate and soil of the island of Jamaica for the raising of certain varieties of fruits which are specialties of Southern California, including the orange and the pomelo. Not only is the climate and soil in the West Indian island particularly well adapted to the raising of these fruits, but owing to the very low prevailing rates of wages the growers on the island already have an unfair advantage over California fruit-growers, whose expenses are much heavier. Then, again, the transportation rates from Jamaica to the big markets of the East are far lower than they are from California.

To Hunt for Bugs.

A GOOD choice was made when George A. Compere, the Los Angeles entomologist, was selected by the State Board of Horticulture as special agent to search in foreign lands for beneficial insects. Mr. Compere has already departed for the Southern Pacific islands, and will thence go to Australia.

We should naturally enter now upon the third stage in the development of the California rural home. The first stage will be easily remembered, for many home owners have passed beyond it. The old cabin or ranch house upon the stock or grain farm, its weather-beaten sides enlivened by corrals, with dilapidated sheds and barns, its chief doorway ornaments being farm tools and machines soaking in the rain and bleaching in the sun, its borders of bare, broken crockery—a picture of unthrifty and desolation.

A Valuable Tree.

SUCH is the Blackwood acacia that aligns the sidewalks on both sides of Bush street south of Pico in this city. These trees, planted about four years ago. For the first year they received excellent attention, in the way of water, cultivation and protection from errant donkeys, predatory dogs, and the peripatetic and periodic droves of sheep down that street en route to the shambles.

Since then these trees have been thrown entirely upon their own resources. Before fairly out of leading strings they have had to stand the shock of the two driest consecutive seasons that have ever afflicted Southern California. Notwithstanding, they are every one alive, thrifty and verdant a good, sturdy growth. In very many localities the common blue gum, even of considerable size, has died out during this protracted drought; nor would the loss of all of these young acacias have been a cause for condemning their utility as street trees, when subjected to so crucial a test in every tree infancy.

The very conclusive evidence of success to be seen here, confirms and emphasizes the claim made by the writer some years ago that the Blackwood acacia, a Melanoxylon, was facile princeps among evergreen trees for sidewalk use.

Other demonstrable merits are cleanliness, i. e., freedom from the litter of constantly dropping leaves and seed pods, and, thanks to a powerful tap root, the inability of the root of gillivater. A most perfect specimen of a tree rounded out in every detail, the tree's estate—stands almost at the entrance of the old Richardson place in Alhambra. More accessible to the many, and though far inferior to the above, yet with a very fine subject, is one that stands directly in the gravel walk, perhaps fifteen feet from the middle Hill-street entrance of Central Park.

Any one interested in seeing this tree to advantage, is warned to use all haste and get a view before the man with the ax, who pervades Central Park, casts his baleful eye on its symmetrical lines, and then it can hardly hope to escape the vigorous and that lately overtook the unoffending box elders, ashes and maples, that were once the crowning glory of this park. The planter of Blackwood acacias, unless expert, must be dependent upon the knowledge and honesty of his dealer. The young nursery tree is very dissimilar from the old subject. The rudimentary leaves which adorn the young plant, practically disappear in time, and leave nothing but the greatly expanded leaf stalks (phyllodes) to take their place. For the Blackwood acacia, I predict an enduring place in the annals of useful tree planting in Southern California.

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WILLIAM S. LYON.

Hearst, Homes and Horticulture.

FOR the last two decades the growth of commercial horticulture has been the most important factor in our industrial development. Fruit growing as a business, advancing with such speed and rapid strides, takes little account of those lighter arts of horticulture which appeal more directly to taste, sentiment and emotions. It is true that the fruit-grower's life is constantly enlivened by natural beauty and he practices arts which should be suggestive of the needs and the delights of the higher attributes of man. The swelling bud, the expanding bloom, the variety and richness of the fruit—all these teach not alone the wonderful power of the Creator, but also show the harmony of all the work of the Great Creator—the processes of nature in vegetation loyally accepting the guidance and direction of the human mind. And this must be accepted also as an interpretation of the Divine purpose and a man's duty toward himself and reciprocally which He has established between the several provinces of His earthly kingdom. As man develops and improves his mind and character, his growth to better service honorable ends, the mental acts react upon the mind itself; it sees new beauties, it discerns new uses, it invents new methods and processes. It perceives new and more refined relations and differences. The action is horticulture, the reaction is improvement. As man develops and improves his mind and character, his growth to better service honorable ends, the mental acts react upon the mind itself; it sees new beauties, it discerns new uses, it invents new methods and processes. It perceives new and more refined relations and differences. The action is horticulture, the reaction is improvement.

The love of the beautiful is the mainspring of our noblest emotions. Even the man who confines his horticulture to beauty in surface but neglects the refinement of his mind, which is fitted to awaken appreciation of the beautiful, if he will but open his eyes and heart and meditate upon the significance of his daily acts. Such, however, is the engrossment of the industrial idea that few are able to associate with it any sentiment save the thirst for industrial success. The industrialist in horticulture is apt to look upon a blossom merely with a wonder as to whether it will set the fruit or not; he views the tree which he has so carefully pruned and trained, not with admiration of its symmetry and its other manifestations of beauty in surface but merely calculates its ability to carry a crop of fruit; he admires his ripening fruit, not for its matchless perfection as a result of his partnership with the Creator in its culture, but for its possible price per pound, and even its beauty mocks and displeases him when the market favors his efforts, but merely calculates its ability to carry a crop of fruit; he admires his ripening fruit, not for its matchless perfection as a result of his partnership with the Creator in its culture, but for its possible price per pound, and even its beauty mocks and displeases him when the market favors his efforts.

But he who allows the industrial idea to wholly encompass his horticulture really does his profession an injustice, because horticulture is more than a trade—it is more than manufacturing. From times beyond the dawn of history man has found in horticulture, not only meat and drink, but also a source of pleasure and elevation. And yet, the debasement of horticulture, as well as its ennoblement, was foretold by a portentous construction, are trim and insignificant. Satan in their garden. To us, however, the lesson is clear, as it was to the earliest sinners; yet not to the tempter, who has never been content and wholly neglect the higher interests of our humanity in our pursuit of material success.

We should naturally enter now upon the third stage in the development of the California rural home. The first stage will be easily remembered, for many home owners have passed beyond it. The old cabin or ranch house upon the stock or grain farm, its weather-beaten sides enlivened by corrals, with dilapidated sheds and barns, its chief doorway ornaments being farm tools and machines soaking in the rain and bleaching in the sun, its borders of bare, broken crockery—a picture of unthrifty and desolation.

The second stage is the home amid the orchards, a vast improvement, surely, for the beauty of the trees with the eye for the beauty of the houseyard; and the outbuildings, generally of recent construction, are trim and insignificant. It is seldom, too, that the home-maker in an orchard wholly neglects the shrubbery and climbers he can get so easily with his purchase of nursery trees.

The third stage in the development of the rural home is attained just as soon as the spirit of enterprise, meaning and good culture, which are essential to success in the orchard, takes possession also of the houseyard. Then there springs up a new and a thrifty blooming plants adapted to the locality, good, hard roads and walks follow lines of convenience toward definite points and stretches of lawn, which are planted with trees and shrubs according to the taste or water supply of the owner, carry the eye from the tasteful beauty of the stage until the vistas end in the conservatory of orchard trees. It is such homes as these that commend California to the visitor, that win the love of the youth, that will be remembered always with joy and blessing. We have many such homes now and California has largely to thank the fruit interest for them. There is no good reason why all kinds of farms should not have such homes, though it must, of course, be acknowledged that the fruit-grower can most easily secure them.

But from a horticultural point of view, such a state of homestead culture as has been outlined, is but just at the beginning of the horticultural discrimination in selecting, and admiring and of depth in appreciation. A person can possess such a home garden without having any knowledge or intensity of interest in it. He has the general consciousness that it is trim and neat and nice to have. We might have about a dozen such homes, each a new stable floor. It is only when one begins to look the flowers straight in the face and note their particular beauties that the horticultural really begins. Then, when the first lesson in flower loving is taken, the longing for more knowledge, more skill and truer horticulture takes possession of the heart. One must learn something of the relationship of the plant, the history and origin of the variety, the culture which enables it to attain its highest excellence. Then comes the yearning for more varieties, to know which are the best and to secure them. The home acre becomes no longer merely a piece of decoration, it is an awakener of the deepest interest, a sharpening of the senses and the perceptions, an enlargement of the heart and adoration. It invites thought and purpose; it affords the most charming recreation. It is to the present age what the garden was to the ancients.—Pacific Rural Press.

A Great Tonic.

Vitality, strength and vigor are regained by use of

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Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.



ALBERT JUDGE.

Rupture Cured.

TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM RUPTURE. I recommend you to try Prof. Pandey, who is the only man, to my knowledge, who successfully treats and cures HERNIA or RUPTURE without the use of the knife. He gives INSTANT EASE and COMFORT, enabling the patient to continue at work as if he were well. He does not GUARANTEE A CURE—but if you follow his directions I am satisfied he will CURE, and if he fails to cure my opinion is you are incurable or have not followed the professor's instructions. I was ruptured and tried several doctors and got no relief, and was getting worse, and it affected my health so much that I lost about twenty pounds in weight. My photograph that the professor has taken ten years older than I look today. HE CURED ME AND MY SON—me first and afterward my son, of severe double rupture. I now wear a slight belt, because I am compelled to lift and climb around, being in the grocery business and past 62 years of age. There are many guaranteeing cures, but don't CURE—they manage to get some money out of you. Go to those who have been CURED BY THE PROFESSOR. See a number of them as it has cured it in my neighborhood—and they will tell you the same story: TRY NO ONE BUT PANDEY. HE KNOWS HIS BUSINESS—and no one can treat you as he does. His name is Pandey and has been in his family for a great many years. This is my testimonial, not only to Prof. Pandey, but to all sufferers who desire to be cured. Yours truly,

ALBERT JUDGE, Grocer, 323 North Main Street.



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I HAVE A BOOK which tells how the physical body can be filled with vitality, so that the nerves will jump with life, and the muscles will become strong and elastic. Exercise will become a pleasure and you will feel yourself a Hercules in strength. In this condition you are able to fight disease and assure your self long life. It is done with Electricity while you sleep at night. My book tells how it is free. Call or write.

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HOITT'S SCHOOL

MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL. In rebuilding with modern improvements, will be thoroughly equipped and begin its ninth year August 15th. Beautiful surroundings, careful supervision, home influences. Offers superior advantages for the care and thorough training of boys and young men. Admissions at the university. Send for catalogue. IRA G. HOITT, Ph. D., Principal.

\$2 Men's Shoes

At \$1.00.

ARNFIELD SHOE CO., 321 S. Spring Street.

In April, 1897, the couple started from Perris, in Riverside county, for Salt Lake City, driving overland in a light

less soul, too stockish to feel remorse, or even fear. A woman and a sleeping child were by when the butchery was done, and they helped in the putting attempts to conceal the more obvious evidences of the crime, and shared the wretched spoils, the silk handkerchief, the Bible, the few trinkets, the clothes and the blankets of the dead. Driving the wagon of the victim, and with their bulging following behind, the miserable pair went on across the desert to resume a nomad life, in a few weeks to be no better off than they were before the murder of the two helpless men.

HANCOCK'S CAREER.

John Hancock is only 29, but he has been blackened with crime since he was a boy. He was sent to the penitentiary from San Diego, and when his term was over he returned to his old haunts, to live a wandering life of thefts, vices, intellectual employments, and jails. About four years ago he fell in with Winifred Myers, just divorced from one Keen by Sacramento courts. The pair mated, and from that time the woman and her little son went everywhere with Hancock.

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, July 21.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Office.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.92; at 1 p.m., 29.93. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 62 deg. and 75 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 100 per cent.; 5 p.m., 66 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., calm; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 5 miles. Maximum temperature, 84 deg.; minimum temperature, 60 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 62
San Francisco 53
San Diego 64
Portland 58
Weather Conditions.—The pressure is rising on the Pacific Coast. It is falling from the mountains eastward. A depression extends along the Rocky Mountains from the British possessions to Arizona, though no precipitation is reported, except in Arizona. Cloudy mornings continue on the Pacific Coast and clear weather on the interior.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Continued fair, warm weather tonight and Saturday; westerly winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Weather conditions and general forecast. The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California today:

Bureka 62
Fresno 58
Los Angeles 83
Red Bluff 82
San Luis Obispo 80

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 60 deg.; minimum, 50 deg.; mean, 55 deg. The pressure has risen steadily over the Coast, and the depression central yesterday over Nevada has been forced slowly eastward. There has been a marked change in temperature over the northern half of the Pacific Coast. Over Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the temperature has fallen from 8 to 14 deg., and the weather is abnormally cool.

Rain is reported at Portland, Baker City and from the mouth of the Columbia River northward. Pleasant weather with seasonable temperature is reported throughout California. In the vicinity of San Francisco there is a vertical thermal gradient of 1 deg. rise for every 157 feet of elevation, which, slightly below the usual summer gradient.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, July 22: Fair; warmer in the valleys, with brisk northerly winds; fresh westerly winds on the coast, with fog Saturday afternoon.

Southern California, Fair Saturday; warmer in the interior; fresh northerly winds inland; westerly winds on the coast.

Arizona: Cloudy Saturday; showers in the morning early.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Saturday; warmer in the forenoon; northerly, changing to brisk westerly winds, with fog in the Gate at night.

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily:

	July 21—	1 p.m. Midnight
Barometer	29.92	29.93
Thermometer	62	75
Humidity	100	66
Weather	Clear	Clear
Maximum temperature	84	84
Minimum temperature	60	60
Hours	6:04 a.m. to 9:05 a.m.	6:04 a.m. to 9:05 a.m.
Tide Table.—For San Pedro:		
Tuesday, July 18	6:04 a.m. to 9:05 a.m.	6:04 a.m. to 9:05 a.m.
Wednesday, " 19	7:07 a.m. to 9:05 a.m.	7:07 a.m. to 9:05 a.m.
Thursday, " 20	8:01 a.m. to 1:39 a.m.	8:01 a.m. to 1:39 a.m.
Friday, " 21	7:22 p.m. to 12:33 p.m.	7:22 p.m. to 12:33 p.m.
Saturday, " 22	8:07 p.m. to 1:46 p.m.	8:07 p.m. to 1:46 p.m.
Sunday, " 23	9:31 a.m. to 2:55 a.m.	9:31 a.m. to 2:55 a.m.
	8:52 p.m. to 2:34 p.m.	8:52 p.m. to 2:34 p.m.
	9:37 p.m. to 3:20 p.m.	9:37 p.m. to 3:20 p.m.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The good example set by Justice Morgan this week, in finding a man \$20 for cruelly beating a horse, is a welcome thing to scores of humane men and women in this city, who daily witness similar cruelties and are powerless to stop them. Humane Officer Craig admits the fact that such cruelties are practiced, and a humane constituency demands of him, and all others in authority, that these cruel men be summarily dealt with. The claims of Los Angeles to be the modern Paradise are badly handicapped when such men are permitted, unmolested, to challenge them by their inhuman acts.

Hueneme has many attractions, ranging all the way from a first-class coastwise commercial location to the dulcet song of the fabled Phillio bird, and yet she permits marine disasters to multiply at her piers continually. It is only a year or so ago that a steamship was pounded to a wreck at her pier, and now comes news that another was almost lost there. Treacherous undertows and shifting sands have been overcome in other localities by building out into deeper water, and such expenditure has been found to be a paying investment. Why could not this be done at Hueneme, and make it possible for sailing craft to touch there in safety?

Gen. E. Bouton of this city, in borrowing a well on his ranch at Elroy Station, on the Terminal road, this week, at a depth of 500 feet encountered the trunk of a tree of which the drill brought to the surface several pieces. The wood is charred and shows the grain of the cypress tree, and is in perfect preservation. What force this find gives to the preacher's cry, "There is no new thing under the sun!" There were forest fires on this part of the coast so long ago that the limit of recorded time is infinitely small in comparison to it. It is possible that this find will be interesting to students of coast flora. The drill also brought up oak and tulle leaves in a very good state of preservation, and exactly like those growing today.

In Calaveras Valley near San Joaquin this week two city young men sought and were refused permission to shoot doves in a 40-acre field of ripe barley. They went to the adjoining property and shot into the barley from that position, burning up \$2,500 worth of grain for which they were forced to pay. They got no doves, but were nearly sun-struck in fighting the fire. If this sort of summary punishment could be meted out to the careless camper in the mountains it would be an effective measure to stop the devastating forest fires which threaten the local water supply, and several other undesirable things. The large force of men now patrolling the hills and cañons should labor to catch some offender in the act, and then to follow him up till he made to pay for his carelessness.

TRACHERS AND VISITORS.
Procure a copy of the beautiful 100-page Official N.E.A. Souvenir of Southern California and its schools. On sale at book stores and in convention halls. Price 25 cents. The Times-Mirror Company Printing and Binding House, publishers, 110 North Broadway, Los Angeles.

FINE UPHOLSTERING, FRENCH Polishing and Carpeting; mattresses to order, pillows, etc. Furniture renovated. Goods packed and shipped. Broadway Furniture and Upholstering Co., 521 S. D'w'y, T. brown 1211.

THE SAN ROQUE FAKE.

BARNEY'S COMPANIONS FLATLY CONTRADICT HIM.

Assayer Evans Says the Quartz is Practically Barren and the Placers Are Poor—Not Over \$1000 Brought Out by the Rambler Party.

The statements made by Ben Barney regarding the San Roque mines are not supported by the reports made by the other members of the "Rambler" party. Barney's comrades not only do not support him, but they flatly contradict him on several important points.

Merton Evans, the assayer of the party, says it is not true that the party brought back to Escondido \$17,000 in gold. He says there was not over \$1000 in the pockets of the whole crowd, and that Barney's belief he would have gone for \$70 worth of gold, which they bought.

"I can't understand what Barney means by telling such tales," said Evans yesterday. "Of all the party, he was the most discouraged and the most anxious to get away from the country. I believe he would have gone if we had been compelled to stay there another week. What he says about quartz is simply not so. When we arrived at the grounds, prospectors brought quartz to me, and were so anxious to have it assayed that I put up my outfit at once and tested their samples. There was more than a trace of gold in the quartz. The placers are no good. An Indian can make what he considers wages out of them, but an American simply wastes time at such work. I took down a dry washer at an expense of \$40, and I was glad to sell it for \$6 Mexican silver. The assayer then told me that \$250,000 a month is being taken out of the San Roque mines is absurd on its face; a man who can't guess any closer than that is not fit to be a prospector. He has no definite information. In short, Barney's statements are ridiculous, and his purpose in making them is a mystery. Nobody who induces people to go to that country deserves severe treatment. The biggest strike we heard of was a clean-up of four ounces in two weeks."

Others who have returned from San Roque agree with Evans in declaring that the "mines" are rank fakes.

NO JURY YET SECURED.

Trail of the Courting Case Still Hangs Fire.

Another day has been frittered away in Justice Morgan's court in the attempt to get a jury to try the Black Bluffs pool-selling case. The special venire of sixty taxmen summoned Thursday afternoon was exhausted by noon yesterday, and out of the forty-eight who responded to the summons only four were accepted. A special venire of fifteen was ordered, and a fresh venire of thirty was then ordered, returnable at 9 o'clock this morning.

Out of 120 jurors thus far summoned in this case only ten have been accepted. Twenty-seven have failed to respond to the summons, and attachments have been issued for them. One of the delinquent jurors, P. Knoddy, was brought in yesterday and fined \$2. Others who have held the summons of the court in contempt will be dealt with accordingly, if not more severely in case the officers detailed to bring them in succeed in finding them.

Both sides are very particular as to the character of the material of which the jury is to be composed. The prosecution usually insists on the property qualification, and in this case the defense is equally insistent about having none but tax-payers on the jury. So particular are the two sides to the case in the selection of a jury that a man may come to court to be selected, and find himself rejected, and a fresh venire of thirty was then ordered, returnable at 9 o'clock this morning.

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IDEA IDEALIZED.

SOCIALISM GETS A WHACK AT THE POOR INDIAN.

"One for All and All for One," a Utopia That Some of the Educationists Wish for the Red Man.

This Happy Consumption Repudiated by the Institute and Resolutions Passed Against the Tribal System.

Whisky, Money and the White Man the Three Chief Enemies of the Redskin—Evening Lecture.

That there is more than one opinion held regarding the proper solution of the Indian question and the future of the red man, by the educators now in attendance upon the Indian Service Institute, was strongly evinced by the animated debate before the superintendents' section at Normal Hall yesterday afternoon.

Socialism and the "idea idealized" held sway for a time, and, judging by the favor with which some of the sentiments along this line were received, a part of the audience at least was in sympathy with the tenets of this doctrine.

Resolutions were adopted declaring in effect that the public schools of the United States should be regarded as the proper channel through which the Indian should pass on the road to a higher civilization, and that the Indian educators in convention assembled believe it for the best interests of the American native that all reservations be abolished and the Indian forced out into the commercial life of the nation.

Mr. Merrill T. Gates, ex-president of Amherst College, when he spoke, a speaker who had characterized the wording of the resolution as an expression of "the incarnation of timidity," there is no doubt, dynamite in this proposition, as the enforcement of it would work a complete revolution in the system of Indian education.

A religious bomb was dropped into the session when a Catholic priest, Chrysostom Verwynt, one of the old Franciscan fathers, who were a familiar feature of the pioneer days of California, read a paper in which he stated that whisky, money and the white man were the three great enemies of the Indian. The paper was dropped into the session to provoke a religious "tempest in a teapot," and some of the less conservative seemed to favor restricting the right of free speech to the Catholic church, with the broad-mindedness which has characterized him in all the debates in which he has taken part, demanded that every one be allowed to speak, and all sides of the question be given a fair hearing, while Dr. Gates, in his smooth, polished manner, did what he could to reconcile the warring elements. No blood was spilled, but there seemed to be a hazy notion in the minds of some of the delegates that the genuine "tempest" that occurred just before adjournment, was in some way connected with the Indian agitation.

RESOLUTION DISCUSSED.
After a short general session, the programme for which consisted of a piano duet by the Messrs. Breen and Lena M. Meade, and a vocal solo, "As the Dawn" (Cantor), by request, sung by Miss Estelle Carpenter, Chairman Edgar A. Allen of the superintendents' section, assumed the gavel, and upon motion the following resolution, which had been laid upon the table in the morning was taken under consideration:

"That the true object of the Indian schools and of the Indian management is to accomplish the release of the individual Indian from the slavery of tribal life, and to secure for him self-supporting freedom of citizenship and a home in the life of the nation, and that whatever, in our present system, hinders or obstructs this object, should be changed."

Superintendent Thomas H. Breen of Fort Lewis, Colo., was the first speaker to discuss the resolution in adoption. He detailed at length his experiences upon the plains where the Indians are often compelled to live upon bleak and windswept reservations without a proper water supply, illustrating a tribe living about thirty miles from Gallup, N. M., where the water that the Indians use was so polluted that the horses refused to drink it, and the natives were so nearly famished that grown men and women fought with each other like dogs to obtain a few crumbs that the party poured from a pail into the deep alkali dust.

Continuing, the speaker said: "I wish that my voice were a rushing whirlwind of the wrath of God, that I might effectually protest against these things. Why this day of progress, and these things tolerated? Yet the government says to the Indian, here is your reservation, and here you shall stay. How the things have changed and the condition of the Indian ameliorated. It seems almost too great a task to lift the savage from the squalor and dirt and degradation of tribal life at one time, but I believe that, as it is sometimes necessary to call in the physician to remove with the knife the disease, so it is necessary to adopt heroic measures in dealing with the present Indian situation."

CO-OPERATION THE KEY.
A disputatious debate as to the scope and practicability of the resolution followed, until Miss Bertha Wilkins, of Owens Valley, Cal., who was the first woman to speak on the question, took the floor and made a speech in which she took the position opposed to that of Maj. Pratt and Commissioner Gates, the framers of the motion. She said, in substance:

"The problem of the poor man in the Indian is the problem of the Indian off the reservation, except that the Indian in addition has to deal with the contempt that is felt for him in many quarters. The Indian cannot be free nor exist as an individual as long as he is poor, and destitute of supplies. Cooperation is the key-note for the future success of the Indian."

"The man of the plains can neither drive a bargain nor defend himself in the modern game of grab. The man that treats his neighbor right and lives up to the Golden Rule is the one that goes to the wall. The Indian savages can teach the sermon on the Mount by their unselfishness. Taking the children away from the home is against nature. We wouldn't stand it; we would fight to the end."

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spirit move and in English so correct and periods so well rounded as to put to the blush many of the preceding speakers, spoke in a quiet, modest manner of her history and the future of her race.

The speaker told how she had been brought up among the Chippewa tribe, a people that for over two generations had possessed farms. How she had been sent to school by her parents just as regularly as the white children and after she had completed the public school course had taken the training at Carlisle. For many years she had earned her living, her clothes and the books necessary to continue her studies.

"I believe with Maj. Pratt," said she, "that by the sweat of thy brow thou shouldst earn thy bread. Send the Indian out where he has to make his own way and that will be the best thing that you can do for him. If it is done, in short time there will be no Indian question."

After a few more speakers had had their say on the question, a vote was called for and the resolution passed. No sooner had this been done than Maj. Pratt introduced another resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, that the public schools of the United States are fundamentally and supremely the Americanizer of all people within our limits, and our duty to the Indian requires that all Indian school effort should be directed toward getting the Indian youth into these schools."

EVEN INDIANS DIFFER.
This provoked a renewed discussion of the whole subject of the breaking up of tribes, and Miss Chew, an Indian woman of the Tuscarora or Oneida tribe from Northern New York, was the first to speak. Left an orphan at 10 years of age, she had worked for her board, and by seven years of teaching saved enough money to take a course in a State normal school. At present she is engaged in the Indian service. In her estimation the tribe should not be broken up. Where it had been tried in New York and land allotted in severalty, the Indians had scattered to the ends of the earth. A few were able to earn their living by basket-making, but most were little better than paupers. She especially held the Indian dances, which she said, were keeping the Indian down. "The Indian," said she, "will flock somewhere. If you wish to stock your slums and enlarge your jails and poorhouses, disband the Indians, for they will certainly go there."

Ruben Wolfe of the Omaha tribe spoke in favor of the policy of breaking up the tribes, and gave interesting chapters from his history as actual ex-prisoner of war, and his own conclusions with regard to the needs of his brother red man. All of which went to show that there were two sides to every question, and that even the Indians who have had the best advantages and are most familiar with the race characteristics do not agree as to what the Indian really needs.

Mr. Gates then pointed out the undoubted fact that the speakers who had just preceded him were the best possible argument in support of his position, that the Indian should be forced out into the active life of the nation. The resolution was then carried, and the speaker in his history as the candid judgment of the most distinguished body of Indian educators in the country.

REGULAR PROGRAMME.
The foregoing resolutions having been disposed of, the regular programme of the afternoon was taken up. Helen Kerr sang a solo, Mrs. Larabee acting as her accompanist. Chairman Allen introduced the first speaker, Rev. Chrysostom Verwynt, of the Catholic church, who, inspired by the remarks made by Maj. Pratt on Wednesday that "the greatest hindrance to the Indian in getting into the broad life of the nation was the church," entered a general denial, couched in strong phraseology, stating as his candid opinion, that the church was the greatest service, that the three greatest enemies of the red man were whisky, money and the white man. His speech, entitled "The Church and the Indian," was in part as follows:

"Before entering on the subject of this article I wish to make a few preliminary remarks. I am a Catholic priest, and, although born in Holland, I have passed thirty-one years of my life in this country, and nineteen of them in the Indian missionary field in Wisconsin among the Chippewas. I know them thoroughly and can speak their language, having preached in Chippewa almost every Sunday throughout my nineteen years' sojourn with them. Hence what I intend to say is founded on actual observation. "That the true object of the Indian schools and of the Indian management is to accomplish the release of the individual Indian from the slavery of tribal life, and to secure for him self-supporting freedom of citizenship and a home in the life of the nation, and that whatever, in our present system, hinders or obstructs this object, should be changed."

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After this exordium had been delivered a number of speakers, among them several ladies, took the floor and aired their opinions pro and con. At length Rose Bourassa, a bright, intellectual-looking Indian girl from the Chippewa tribe of northern Michigan, felt the

Indian are whisky, money and the white man, such as the latter has showed himself to the Indian. The only nation that really understands and treats the Indian as a brother is the French. The Anglo-Saxon motto, 'The only good Indians are the dead Indians,' seems to be pretty generally sanctioned.

NOT GODLESS.
There was a pause at the conclusion of the reading of this arraignment, and then everyone wished to talk at once. Maj. Pratt finally secured the floor and said the president of Carlisle, the Carlisle school and of Indian schools everywhere, he wished to deny most emphatically the allegation that those who had been there, and who brought the father to his feet at once. The chairman ordered him to be seated, and the Major had the floor, but this did not stifle the president of Carlisle, and so the father was allowed to explain, that what he meant by his remarks was, that the schools were godless, in that they did not specially teach the Gospel. I mean to enter a most emphatic denial on the broadest grounds that the preceding speaker can possibly base his remarks," replied Maj. Pratt.

Maj. Pratt then explained at some length the religious system of the Carlisle school, showing that there was perfect freedom of religious belief; that the Catholic and the Episcopalian, as well as the Protestants were granted entire religious liberty, and were allotted to attend their own church and to be ministered to by minister or priest at their option.

A FALSEHOOD.
In regard to the imputation made that the system was run for pecuniary interest, Maj. Pratt said: "I defy any one to prove that one single cent has ever been taken from the Indians at the Carlisle school except at their own suggestion, and while I know that it has often been alleged by some, and indications would seem to point out that they were of the Catholic faith, that the Carlisle children were obliged to work out, and even the Carlisle were taken by the school authorities, I wish to brand that statement, wherever made and by whomsoever uttered, as an infamous falsehood."

Every one had by this time forgotten entirely the rest of the regular programme and were wholly absorbed in the "struggle of the giants." As a matter of fact the rest of the programme was not given and the remainder of the time before adjournment was taken up with a general discussion of the religious question, the Indian as well as the white delegates taking part in the debate.

Finally the chairman and the gavel presided upon the hour and the session closed its session to meet again on Monday.

EVENING LECTURE.
The able lecture delivered in Normal Hall last evening on "The Teacher as a Determining Power in Child Life," by Merrill J. Gates, secretary of the Indian Commission and ex-president of Amherst College, was worthy of a far to the speaker. The audience was delivered with the grace of the courtier and couched in charming diction.

In opening the speaker referred to the good repute of teachers as a class, and to the confidence reposed in them by the American people. He said that teachers belong to a distinct and trusted profession. The child is over-weighted with affection for the teacher and reposes utmost confidence in him. The teacher is the supreme controlling influence in the child's life, and it is as the teacher's work is done that the child's views of life are given shape. "All true teaching," said Dr. Gates, "involves the meeting of two minds, and if one will go back to his childhood, he will appreciate this aspect of the profession. Recall the length of an all-day holiday; recall the hopeless difficulties of the problem that then yielded to the first few attacks; then you will realize the wisdom taken from childhood to manhood, and you can realize why a teacher's mind should go to meet that of the child. Don't do the child's work for him; do it for himself. The unconscious influence of the teacher is the influence that counts. Be sincere and truthful in your speech and notes. There is no more harmful influence than the habit on the part of the teacher to gloss over his mistakes. Frank correction of mistakes made is better than evasion or dodging."

Continuing, he referred to the English language as "a vast armory in which are stored our arms and ammunition," we choose such weapons as our hands can wield and our shoulders bear. We should make the language fit our thought, then take pains to see that our language expresses that thought. Speak the noble English language carefully; deal with words and become wordy, or deal with things and thought and become thoughtless. The great truths with which the soul is fed must make their way into the schoolroom. We must utter noble truths and express our finer sentiments. Don't be dumb for fear of being a hypocrite. That which makes life worth living is the thought that we may have bettered the world in the life that God has given us."

At the close of the speech a rising vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Gates by the audience.

A pleasing feature of the evening's programme was the music consisting of a song and encore by H. H. Barnhart of Los Angeles, and a violin solo by Mrs. F. H. Maude of Los Angeles, will be illustrated with stereoscopic views. The subjects treated will be "The

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Moqui Indians and the Snake Dance, and "The Grand Cañon of the Colorado."

MORNING SESSION.

At the morning session of the teachers' section yesterday the usual large number of instructors was present, with Miss Flora F. Harvey of the Phoenix Industrial School again presiding. The work of the teachers' section is in the nature of a summer school, the idea being to give to the teachers of the Indian schools such instruction as will aid them in their school work. Lessons are given daily in music, drawing, writing, reading and other subjects.

The music department, under Miss Estelle Carpenter of San Francisco, continued its lessons in a natural music course, the teachers of the Phoenix Industrial School, again presiding. The work of the teachers' section is in the nature of a summer school, the idea being to give to the teachers of the Indian schools such instruction as will aid them in their school work. Lessons are given daily in music, drawing, writing, reading and other subjects.

The picturesque life of semi-civilization will soon be no more," concluded the speaker; "the Anglo-Saxon has demonstrated that he is the force of the age."

The chairman read a resolution which had been introduced by Dr. Gates of Amherst at Thursday's session of the superintendents' section. A few minutes were given to discussion, Maj. Pratt, Superintendent Avery and Allen, and others giving their views. Action on the resolution was out of order in the teachers' section, it having originated in the superintendents' section; but Maj. Pratt introduced an addition to the resolution, and asked for a vote. The parliamentary tangle was unraveled by laying the resolution on the table.

Miss Frances Ransom, teacher of drawing in the New York City Training School, continued the morning's work, outlining water color and sketching methods in vogue in the eastern schools. A display of drawings and decorative work exhibited by Miss Ransom attracted much attention.

A paper on children's diseases, read by Mrs. Paul of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, concluded the morning's exercises, and adjournment was taken until 2 p.m.

The Perris Mandolin and Guitar Club, that furnished music almost all the time during the session of the Institute, left yesterday for their home. They will carry with them many pleasant recollections of the trip, and doubtless the sights they have seen and the things they have heard will furnish stories that will for a long time to come delight the ears of the little copper-headed children of the day who have not had a chance to see the wonders of the big cities of their white brothers.

On Wednesday evening, a banquet was tendered to the club and to Mr. and Mrs. Harwood Hall at the Van Nuys by the manager, Milo M. Potter. Yesterday the Indian girls were given a trip to the beach and had a chance to see the wonders of the breakers and whitecaps of the Pacific at Santa Monica. The management of the Indian Institute has tendered to the club

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The Temperature in Your Store

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I have given personal inspection to the working of M. I. S. T. on the human system, and I must say that it entirely meets with my professional sanction. D. H. LOMAX, M. D. Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Philadelphia Medical College.

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The most powerful INVIGORANT ever produced. Permanently restores mental and physical strength to those weakened by early indiscretions. Imparts Vigor, Restores Vitality, Strengthens and invigorates the Brain and Nerves, a positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility—PROMPT, SAFE and SURE.

Infallible cure for Old and Chronic cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlargement of the Prostate Gland, Stricture, bad cases of Erysipelas, Cancer and Venereal Diseases—ABSOLUTELY INFALLIBLE—SURE CURE.

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If you are suffering from any chronic disease you are urged to write us, no matter how many doctors or kinds of medicines you have tried without relief. WE GUARANTEE TO CURE you, or you may judge of the value of the Great Specific for yourself, we will send you one large box by mail FREE, only asking that when cured yourself, you will recommend it to others. Write confidentially to our medical department giving symptoms.

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TERRITORIAL MATTERS.

CONSPICUOUS FIGURE IN TUCSON REMOVES HIMSELF.

Output of the Mines Increasing—Tax Raised in Cochise County. Globe's Improvements—Safford in Line for Business.

TUCSON (Ariz.), July 19.—[Regular Correspondence.] Something of a sensation has been created here by the suicide of Dr. Frederick M. Endlich, formerly of Reading, Pa., and for a year past a conspicuous figure in Tucson. The doctor, who was stopping at the Orndorff Hotel, had for some time been drinking heavily, and had repeatedly threatened to take his life, but as there appeared to be no reason for the act, no attention was paid to the threat. A few nights ago he borrowed a revolver upon the pretext of an intended hunting excursion, and at daybreak the sound of a shot brought the inmates of the hotel to his room, where he was found dead. Every appearance pointed to suicide, the wound through the left breast, causing instantaneous death, was at close range, the clothing about the wound was burned, and the revolver was spattered with blood. The coroner's jury found a verdict of self-inflicted death with suicidal intent. Dr. Endlich was about 50 years of age, and was a mining engineer of rare ability. He had traveled extensively, and for a time was connected with the Saginaw Copper Mining Company. More recently he was interested in the Martin's copper camp. It is understood that he was at one time connected with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for which he wrote on the subject of blow-pipe analysis.

The Copper Queen Company of Bisbee is, at Nacozari, developing a fine copper property. A shaft 800 feet deep has been sunk, considerable ore resulting from the process, and a tunnel one and a quarter miles long is in course of construction to connect with the lower end. A railroad is projected from Bisbee to Nacozari, the distance being 100 miles, south, and it is rumored that the company has a concession from the Mexican government to extend this proposed road to the Pacific. Another report is that this concession will be turned over to the Santa Fé, the transaction to be covered by enough Santa Fé stocks and bonds to defray the cost of building. The advantages of a road through this particular territory are obvious, and it would secure for the owners the entire haul of ore from the district.

A man named Van Hagan was seriously injured by falling rocks and dirt at a cave in the Helvetia mine. He was partially buried, and when released was brought to this place for treatment. His condition is very serious, as he is suffering from a dislocated thigh, a bad break and many bruises, but his ultimate recovery is anticipated.

H. Buchman, owner of one of the most promising claims in the new copper district close to Davidson's Cañon, reports that the ore at a depth, as on the surface, continues to be of high grade and large. A tunnel, which is being driven, to cross the vein at a depth of 130 feet, has entered upon the ore body, and the indications are for a heavy output.

Howard E. Banes, paymaster of the Arizona Copper and Gold Mining Company, has returned to the city, having distributed about \$3000 among the employees of the company. He states that 40,000 pounds of bullion will leave the mine Monday, and another carload will follow shortly. The smelter is producing copper of high grade, about 38 per cent, fine, and its product during the past week has been increased about 25 per cent.

Twelve tons of copper matte is reported as the daily output of the Rosemont smelter, and from the Nelson four to five tons of fine black copper, showing for both plants a steady increase.

Lopez, a Mexican, who some time ago killed a fellow Mexican, then stole a horse and escaped, has been captured at Bisbee. Lopez, who is supposed to have a wife and children living at Rosemont, is one of two brothers who have always been in dispute. He is accused of several murders, and is believed to be guilty of many minor crimes. The brother was recently hanged. The capture was effected under great difficulties, and opinion is concurrent in giving much credit to Sheriff Wakenfield.

Thunderstorms of considerable severity have swept over this district recently, leaving destruction in their trail. During the last of the week, William Weaver of Arizola was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. In trying to save his possessions, Weaver was badly, although not dangerously, burned about the head.

GLOBE'S IMPROVEMENTS. GLOBE (Ariz.), July 18.—[Regular Correspondence.] Improvements in the railroad yard here, long projected, have been commenced. Materials are on the grounds and a force of carpenters are at work. While the long delay has caused some dissatisfaction, the gain in the end has been great, as the line is proceeding upon a liberal scale, embracing an engine-house, shops of good capacity and a five-story round-house with pits several feet long, drilling machine, two lathes and other heavy machinery necessary for repair work on locomotives and cars have been ordered. These to be run by a forty-horse-power boiler and a twenty-horse-power engine, which are to be ready for use within six weeks.

Survey for a railroad eighteen miles in length, to run from this place to the Continental mines has been commenced by the old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company, which recently acquired possession of the mines.

Mrs. Sarah J. Tidwell, wife of Silas Tidwell, after a long and protracted illness, to relieve which she was planning to visit the Coast, has died. Mrs. Tidwell was a familiar figure in Arizona, between her trips to the Coast and New Mexico she had passed the greater part of her life. She was by nature a student and possessed a vast store of information on many subjects. During the old days when the Apaches were on the warpath she passed through experiences of great danger and privation, during which she always found it possible to shelter and share with any who needed assistance. She will live long in the memory of many pioneers. The funeral of Mrs. Tidwell outlives her and she leaves a husband and two married daughters.

COCHISE COUNTY. TOMBSTONE (Ariz.), July 19.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Board of Equalization publishes tax raises to the amount of \$178,570. From \$100 to \$5000 was the raise experienced by several cattlemen, assessment at \$10 per head. Every effort was made to equalize values and the taxpayers were given ample time to interview the board and enter protest. If the assessments stand, Cochise county will be raised to the first grade, \$3,000,000, being the required assessment for a first-class county, and that of Cochise, with the raise, now standing \$3,000,000. Some reduction will, however, necessarily be made, and the rank of the county will depend upon their magnitude.

Some weeks ago cattle belonging to Senator Packard were seized by customs officials for the purpose of testing whether cattle carrying the same brand could be run on both sides of the border. The cattle have been turned over to the owner again, and although no special ruling on the subject has been published, the inference of the

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Groceries.

Sapolio	6c
Arbuckle's Coffee	11c
Per pound	
Best Cocoa	18c
3c size	
Imported Castile Soap	25c
Large quart	
Salad Oil	19c
For table use	
Imported Sardines	6c
Packed in Pure Olive Oil, per can	
New York Cream Cheese	15c
Per pound	
Full Cream	12c
Local Cheese, per pound	
Good Table Rice	5c
Per pound	
Table Salt	3c
10c Sacks best	
Table Salt	6c
20c Sacks best	
Table Salt	9c
Mason's Fruit Jars	52c
Quarts, per dozen	
Fancy Jelly Glasses	29c
With glass tops, per dozen	
Gordon & Tomatoes catsup	15c
8c size bottles	
Orange Marmalade	6c
Large glass jars	
Pickled Shrimps	12 1/2c
Nice for salad, per tin	
Asparagus	19c
2-pound cans	
Lenox Soap	25c
10 bars for	
Swiss cheese	24c
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Medicinal Wines and Liquors.

People's Store \$2.50 a gallon	\$1.45
Whisky	
People's Store \$3.00 a gallon	\$1.95
Whisky	
People's Store \$4.00 a gallon	\$2.65
Whisky	
People's Store \$5.00 a gallon	25c
Whisky	
People's Store \$6.00 a gallon	29c
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People's Store \$7.00 a gallon	39c
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Release is that cattle may be run where the owner chooses, above or below the line, regardless of brand. This decision was generally expected. Superintendent Dwyer of the Helvetia mine is authorized for the statement that hereafter Chinese will not be permitted in that camp. The only other mining camp on the Pacific Coast where Chinese are excluded is Bisbee, these two aspiring to the distinction of being in their make-up purely American.

As the result of a quarrel over some trivial matter between Consuelo Valdez, a Mexican woman of doubtful reputation in upper Brewery district, and her companion Francisco Reyes, the man was badly cut with a razor by the woman, in an attempt to cut his throat. The force of the blow was received in a nerve during the struggle. It was thought that he would die from loss of blood, but the cut was patched up and the woman placed under arrest to await the result of his injuries.

It is not usual for Arizona to have to record disasters and casualties from lightning, but during the fierce storms which during the past few weeks have swept over the territory they have not been infrequent. Latest is the report of the instant death of a boy in the Santa Rita Mountains. Three boys, Mexicans, were traveling through the hills on horseback in single file. A bolt struck the first boy, passing through the crown of his hat, his head, and following his spine passed through the saddle and the horse. Both boy and horse were instantly killed. The same bolt killed the second boy, who was severely shocked the remaining horse and two boys.

SOLOMONVILLE. SOLOMONVILLE (Ariz.), July 18.—[Regular Correspondence.] Climax Jim, who was released from jail here recently, remarked before leaving that he would get some money before August 1, even if he had to steal it. This was remembered by the foreman of the Chiricahua Cattle Company when, shortly after, cattle disappeared from the company's range. A pursuit resulted in the capture of the cattle, the brand having been altered from C.C.C. to B.O.F., with a cross under the O. Jim is still at large, a condition he will not long enjoy if the posse under Sheriff Ben Clark who have started on his trail, have their way.

The new smelter near Safford is approaching completion. It is announced that everything will be in order and the fires lighted by August 1. It is expected that the first run will be of ore taken from mines near Safford. In order to make of the smelter custom works where the ores of the surrounding district may be treated, the company is considering building a bridge across the Gila, whereby communication will be made good all the year round.

Three lots north of the railroad at Safford have been selected by Lieut. Wiley E. Jones, as a site for a three-story hotel. The property was acquired by purchase from Joe McKinley, and is at present occupied by an old schoolhouse and a blacksmith shop. Work upon the new building will begin immediately.

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No.	Make.	Description.	Grey's Price.	Sale Price
507	J. F.	Black and drab	50c	20c
701	R. & G.	Drab Summer Corset.	51.25	59c
702	R. & G.	Drab Summer Corset.	51.25	59c
101	R. & G.	White, extra long	51.25	79c
558	R. & G.	White French sateen.	51.50	98c
197	R. & G.	White and drab French.	51.25	79c
40	Sonnet	Black, extra long	51.25	79c
858	Schilling's	Model form	51.25	79c
210	P. N.	With side protection	51.75	98c
67	G. D.	Black	52.50	98c
426	W. B.	Bicycle waist.	51.25	69c
428	Ferris	Nursing	51.25	79c
8	Ball's	Drab	51.25	69c
412	W. B.	Black and drab	52.75	\$1.88
145	W. B.	Drab	51.25	79c

Dr. Warner's Four-in-hand; 79c
Grey's Price \$1.25;
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Inspector Putnam's Hall.

Chinese Inspector Putnam is making good use of his stay in Los Angeles. He came back a week ago from El Paso, to which place he was transferred by the Treasury Department recently to testify in some Chinese cases, and, as usual, secured an order of deportation. Yesterday he went down into Chinatown and breakfasted on a "stranger" Gee Joem, a young Chinaman who is believed to have come into the country from Mexico within the past few weeks. Gee Joem has no registration papers, but he claims to be native-born. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Van Dyke and will be examined next Tuesday.

No Chance of War.

CAPE TOWN, July 21.—In his reply to an address of welcome at Claremont yesterday Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of Cape Colony, declared that there was not the slightest chance of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic.

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Eczema is more than a skin disease, and no skin remedies can cure it. The cure is in the blood. The blood is the seat of the disease, and its mineral mixtures are damaging to the most powerful constitution. The whole trouble is in the blood, and Swift's Specific is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated blood diseases.

Eczema broke out on my daughter, and continued to spread until her head was entirely covered. She was treated by several good doctors, but grew worse, and the dreadful disease spread to her face. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished, her head began to heal. A dozen bottles cured her completely, and left her skin and hair as soft and smooth as a baby's. She is now sixteen years old, and has a magnificent growth of hair. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned.

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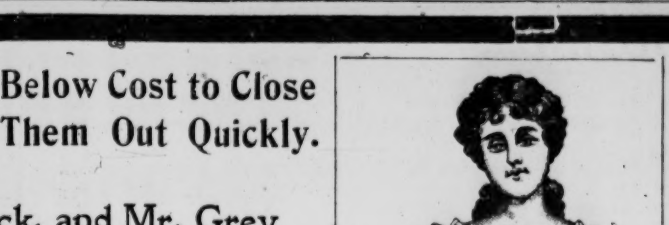
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An interesting, photographically illustrated account of the unique entertainment given at the old Mexican border town for the benefit of members of the National Educational Association; by W. J. Rouse.

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The different uniforms which are being prepared for the admiral described in detail and the occasions on which each is to be worn explained; by C. A. L.

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